

Mark of
Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**

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EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Garrapata is served entirely by groundwater under the direct influence of the Garrapata Creek that is a surface water source. Drinking water treatment technologies used include direct filtration and disinfection to ensure the water meets the Surface Water Treatment Rule. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for California American Water's Garrapata water system is available at the Monterey County Environmental Health Office. This assessment is an evaluation of drinking water sources to determine the "possible contaminating activities" (PCAs) to which a source is most vulnerable. PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs for Garrapata include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE GARRAPATA SYSTEM

Water source:

Groundwater wells influenced by the Garrapata Creek

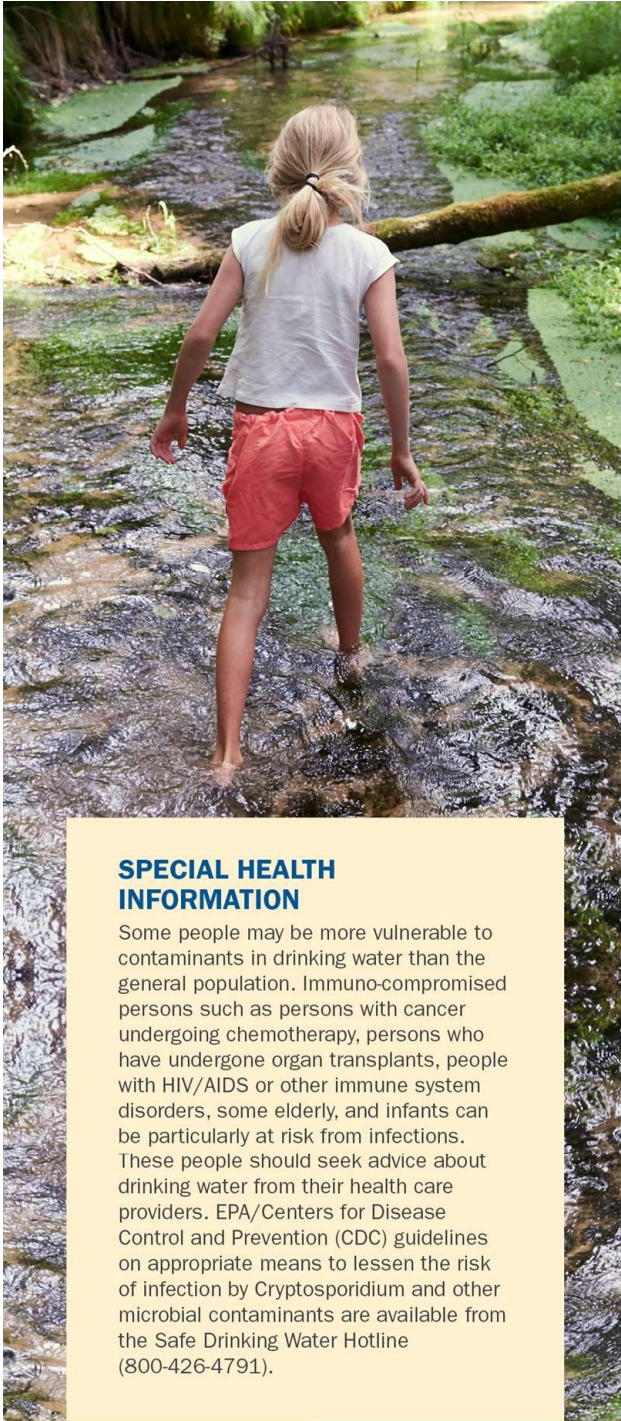
Water treatment:

Water from wells is filtered and disinfected with chlorine before distributed to customers for consumption.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

100%

- Groundwater Under Direct Influence of Surface Water



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

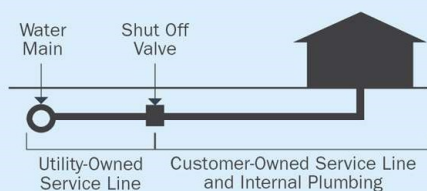
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Dr. Jack Wang at 831-646-3269.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD L) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

These are terms that may appear in your report.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 5 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2019	Yes	0.2	15	1	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2019	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.8665	6	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected ¹	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	66.4	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	14.1	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

1 – NA: One location only

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	20XX	Yes	4	4	0.69	1.26	0.69 to 2.07	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	Yes	0	TT: Single result >0.5 NTU	0.24	Soil runoff.
	2020	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples ≤0.1 NTU	99.88%	Soil runoff.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant or Sources							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2017	Yes	0.05	5	1.10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2017	Yes	0.019	5	2.18	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2016	Yes	1	2.0	0.6	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	1.16	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

1 – Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

2 – NA: One detection only

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved ¹	SMCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2016	Yes	500	63	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	481	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	Yes	500	13	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	Yes	1000	210	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

1 – Yes: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns.

2 – NA: One detection only

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Detected	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	125	120	129
Calcium (ppm)	2020	29	29	29
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	16	15	16
pH (pH Units)	2020	7.16	7.16	7.16
Sodium (ppm)	2016	43	43	43
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	128	128	128
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	8	8	8
Strontium (ppb)	2016	100	100	100



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.

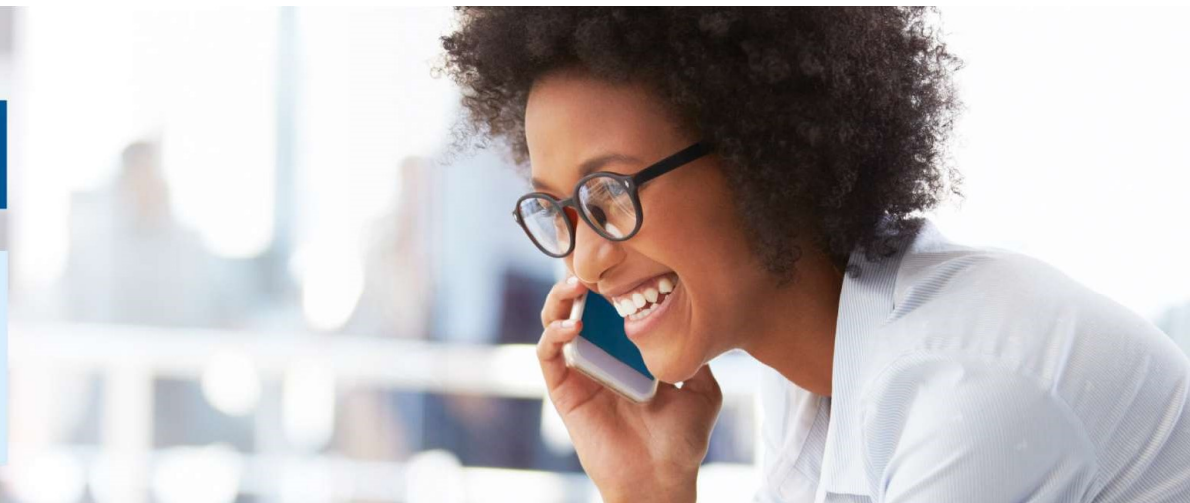


CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

County of Monterey Health Department
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/health>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau pab ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyang kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

HIDDEN HILLS | PWS ID: 2710022



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

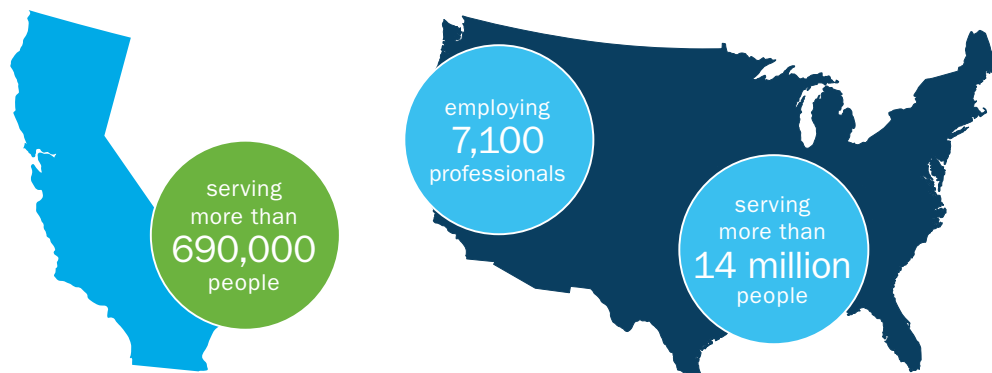


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Hidden Hills is served entirely by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita Aquifer. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include corrosion control and disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Hidden Hills water system was completed in February 2003. No man-made contaminants have been detected in the groundwater supplies. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities: drinking water treatment plants, high-density housing, and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



RADON

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes, or doing other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water usually produces minor amounts of radon in indoor air compared to radon entering the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple, relatively inexpensive ways to fix a radon problem. For additional information, call your state radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure

by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water does not serve any school site in the Hidden Hills water system.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Hidden Hills

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2016	5	0.019	2.81	2.81	2.81	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	20	0.43	2.8	2.8	2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	10	0.004	4	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2016	2.0	1	0.46	0.46	0.46	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2018	10	10	1.28	1.28	1.28	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2016	50	30	10	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2016	5	0.04	1	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ²	2018	80	NA ²	35.6	29.2	42	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) (ppb) ²	2018	60	NA ²	6.7	5.4	8.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.28	0.35	1.81	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	11	0.217	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	11	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	164	164	164	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018	1600	1182	1182	1182	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	98	98	98	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1000	702	702	702	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2018	5	0.160	0.146	0.172	No	Treatment additive for corrosion control

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2018. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018	261	254	271
Calcium (ppm)	2018	83	83	83
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	25	25	25
pH (pH Units)	2018	7.70	7.55	7.79
Radon (pCi/L)	2010	260	260	260
Sodium (ppm)	2016	105	105	105
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	318	318	318
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	19	19	19
Strontium (ppb)	2016	400	400	400
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	4	4	4

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Fluoride- California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

² TTHM/HAA5- Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Additional Monitoring- In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

HIDDEN HILLS | PWS ID: 2710022



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

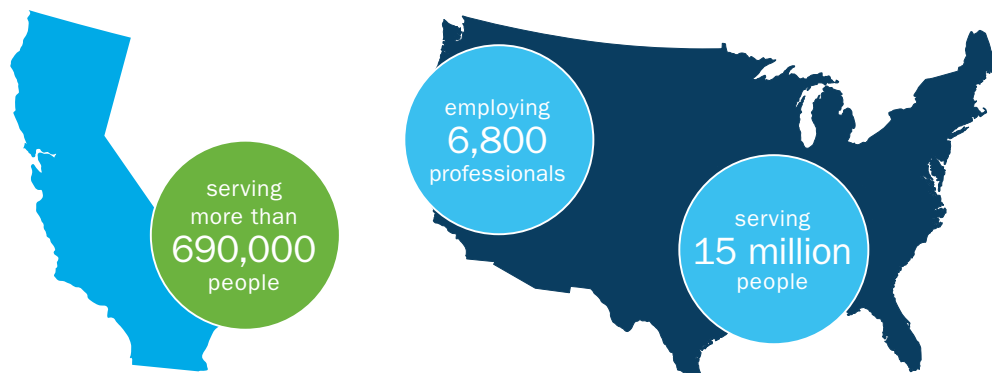


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Hidden Hills is served entirely by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita Aquifer. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include corrosion control and disinfection for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Hidden Hills water system was completed in February 2003. The sources that are considered to be vulnerable include drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



RADON

RADON

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Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple, relatively inexpensive ways to fix a radon problem. For additional information, call your state radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.



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There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source water of Hidden Hills water system in 2019. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

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Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Hidden Hills

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	20	0.43	2.8	2.8	2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	5	5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2019	2.0	1	0.43	0.43	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.40	1.37	1.42	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	11	11	11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2019	5	0.04	1	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ²	2019	80	NA ²	32.8	28.7	36.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) (ppb) ²	2019	60	NA ²	6.7	6.2	7.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.59	1.02	2.15	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	11	0.217	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	11	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these substances. The secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Typical Source
				Low	High	
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	166	166	166	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2019	3	3	3	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2019	1600	1083	1000	1165	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	96	96	96	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	645	644	646	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2019	5	0.170	0.162	0.179	Treatment Additive for corrosion control

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2019. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	259	190	279
Calcium (ppm)	2019	81	79	83
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	25	25	25
pH (pH Units)	2019	7.77	7.45	7.99
Sodium (ppm)	2019	106	106	106
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	310	310	310
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	18	18	18
Strontium (ppb)	2019	400	400	400
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	3	3	3

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Fluoride - California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

² TTHM/HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Hidden Hills
PWS ID: CA2710022



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



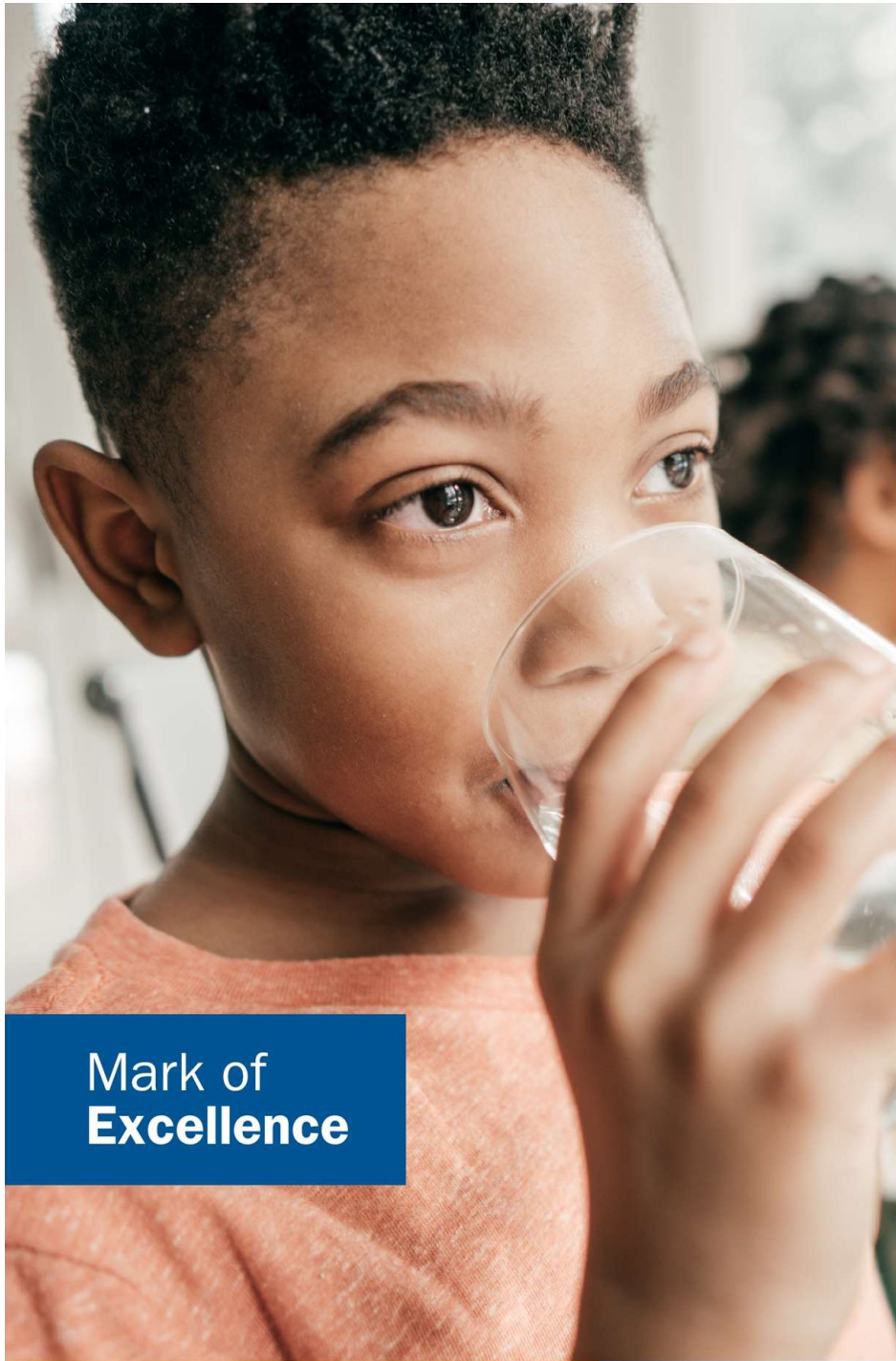
What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Hidden Hills is served entirely by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita Aquifer in the Seaside subbasin. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include corrosion control and disinfection for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

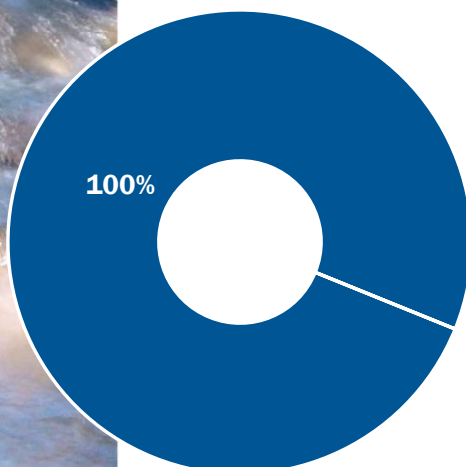
An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Hidden Hills water system was completed in February 2003. The sources that are considered vulnerable to drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA.



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE HIDDEN HILLS SYSTEM

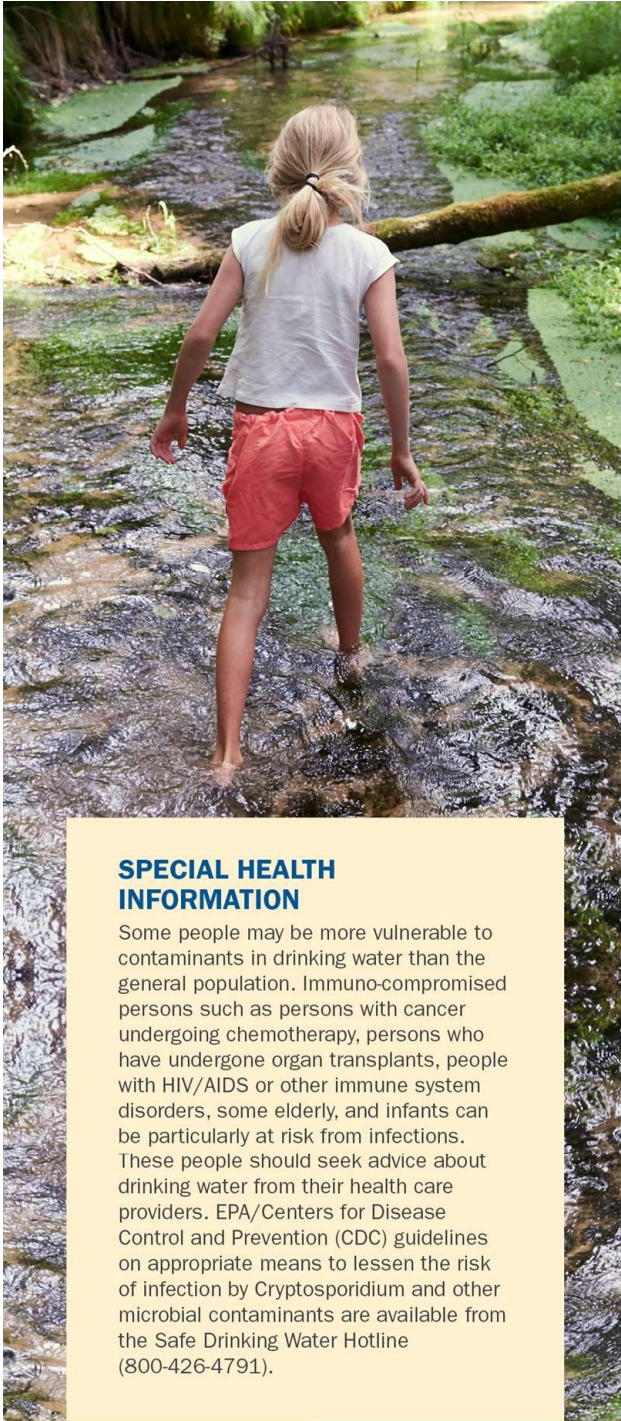
Water source:
Groundwater well

Water treatment:
The water is disinfected with chlorine and treated with corrosion inhibitor before distributed to customers for consumption.



SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

■ Groundwater



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

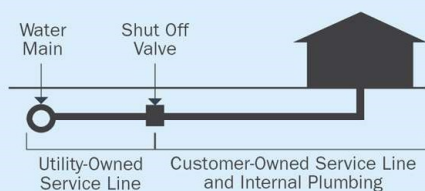
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Dr. Jack Wang at 831-646-3269.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

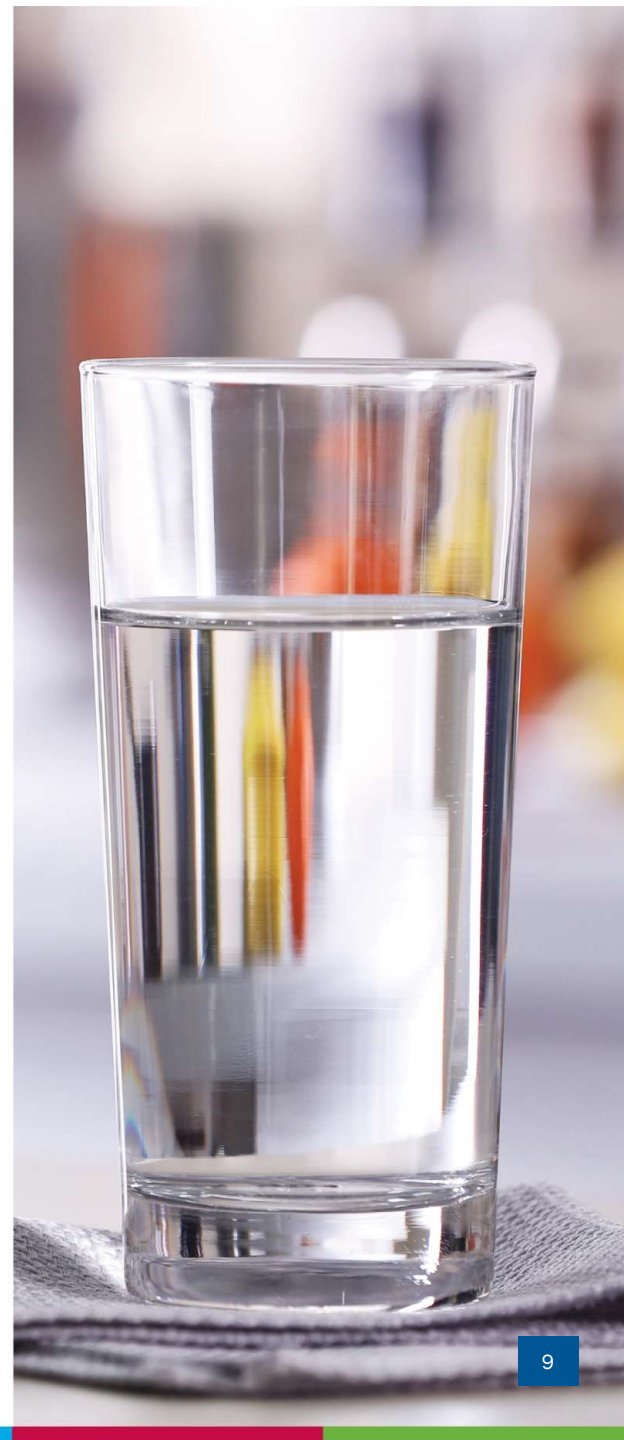
In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich

Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

These are terms that may appear in your report.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 10 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2020	Yes	0.2	15	0	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2020	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.14	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	38.8	35.3 to 38.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	6.8	6.5 to 6.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	4	4	0.88	1.34	0.88 to 2.08	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020	Yes	20	0.43	2.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	Yes	10	0.004	5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2019	Yes	2.0	1	0.43	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	1.44	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	Yes	50	30	11	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2019	Yes	5	0.04	1	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

1 - Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

2 - NA: One detection only

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved ¹	SMCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	166	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2019	Yes	3	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	1224	1135 to 1268	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	96	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	Yes	1000	645	644 to 646	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2020	Yes	5	0.176	0.160 to 0.188	Treatment additive for corrosion control

1 – Yes: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns

2 – NA: Only one detection

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Detected	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	273	262	280
Calcium (ppm)	2020	82	77	85
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	25	25	25
pH (pH Units)	2020	7.85	7.61	8.08
Sodium (ppm)	2019	106	106	106
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	310	310	310
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	18	18	18
Strontium (ppb)	2019	400	400	400
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	3	3	3



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

County of Monterey Health Department:
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/health>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau pab ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyang kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

MONTEREY | PWS ID: 2710004



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

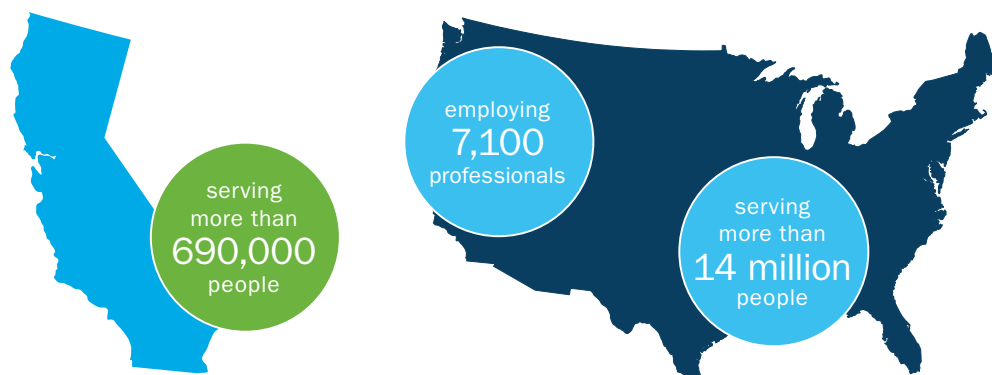


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Monterey is served by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita, Paso Robles, and Carmel Alluvial aquifers as well as surface water from the Sand City Desalination Plant.

Drinking water treatment technologies used are reverse osmosis, iron and manganese removal, corrosion control, and disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use in the communities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, and Seaside.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water - Monterey water system was completed in February 2003. This assessment is an evaluation of drinking water sources to determine the “possible contaminating activities” (PCAs) to which a source is most vulnerable. PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies.

The Monterey system’s water sources are considered vulnerable to the following: airport maintenance and fueling areas, automobile gas stations, dry cleaners, high-density housing, military installations, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, parks, storm drain discharge permits, low- and high-density septic systems, and water supply wells.

Tetrachloroethylene and methyl tert-butyl ether, associated with industrial activities, have historically been detected in two groundwater sources. These sources are now tested with increased frequency to monitor these contaminants.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.

The Monterey water system completed a “Watershed Sanitary Survey” covering the period of 2001–2006. This survey examines the potential impacts of the Carmel River watershed.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring does not indicate the presence of these organisms in either the source or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



RADON & UCMR

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen, found throughout the U.S., that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation and can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. When entering the home through tap water, radon is usually found in minor amounts in indoor air, compared to when it enters the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may

cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State Radon Program at (800) 745-7236, or the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The second testing cycle (UCMR2) was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009. The third testing cycle (UCMR3) in the Monterey system was conducted between January 2013 and December 2015. The fourth testing cycle (UCMR4) in the system started in 2018 and will be completed in 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA and mostly not detected. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure

by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water serves twenty seven (27) public school sites in the Monterey water system and has completed all required testing at the 27 sites. In addition, by order of the Division of Drinking Water, California American Water has tested and will test non-public K-12 schools upon request by the school's administration. In either case, the school district is responsible for informing parents of lead testing results for their schools. Please contact your child's school or school district to get detailed results on lead testing at your child's school.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

COMPLIANCE ORDER

During the system sanitary survey conducted in June 2018, the Division of Drinking Water staff identified deficiencies in the water system's water storage tank operations and maintenance program. On August 15, 2018, the State Water Board issued the system a compliance order (No. 02_05_18R_005). The order requires the water system to correct deficiencies identified during the sanitary survey, develop a Water System Operations and Maintenance Plan pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64600, that includes a description and schedule for routine inspection of all distribution reservoirs at a frequency of every six months and a schedule and procedures for cleaning, maintaining, and repairing reservoirs, and operate the system in accordance with the State Water Board approved plan. The water system implemented corrective actions and developed the required plan in October 2018 and is currently operating in accordance of the plan.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Monterey

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015-2018	15	(0)	0.91	ND	8.56	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	50	(0)	1.35	ND	4.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)	2016 - 2018	NA	0.02	0.16	ND	2.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2016 - 2018	50	(100)	0.6	ND	11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2015-2018	5	0.05	0.55	ND	2.68	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015-2018	5	0.019	1.04	ND	2.96	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014 - 2018	20	0.43	0.15	ND	1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2016 - 2018	10	0.004	1.41	ND	7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2016 - 2018	2.0	1	0.22	ND	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm) ³	2018	10	10	1.65	ND	6.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2016 - 2018	50	30	2	ND	23	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2016 - 2018	5	0.04	0.04	ND	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (at the Sand City Desalination Facility)

Plant	Year Sampled	TT	PHG	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ⁴	2018	1 NTU	NA	0.024	No	Soil runoff
		At least 95% of samples < 0.1 NTU		Lowest % of measurements <0.1	Violation	
				100%	No	

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ⁵	2018	80	NA ⁵	43.6 (system-wide) 58.7 (highest location)	ND	83.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) (ppb) ⁵	2018	60	NA ⁵	16.1 (system-wide) 21.6 (highest location)	ND	24.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	(4.0) (as Cl ₂)	(4.0) (as Cl ₂)	1.17	0.11	3.1	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	31	0.719	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	31	2	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Bacterial Results (Measured on the Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest percentage detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2018	5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	1.1	No	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	51	12	168	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2016 - 2018	300	5.7	ND	200	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2016 - 2018	50	3	ND	32	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2016 - 2018	3	0.4	ND	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2016 - 2018	1600	529	249	1098	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016 - 2018	500	62	1	106	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016 - 2018	1000	285	116	572	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2016 - 2018	5	0.1	ND	0.8	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2016 - 2018	5	0.01	ND	0.1	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Treatment Process

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2018. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016 - 2018	134	2	221
Boron (ppm)	2016 - 2018	0.4	ND	1.1
Calcium (ppm)	2016 - 2018	43	30	75
Magnesium (ppm)	2016 - 2018	14	ND	21
pH (pH Units)	2016 - 2018	7.35	6.27	8.31
Radon (pCi/L)	2010	322	163	638
Sodium (ppm)	2016 - 2018	42	16	108
Strontium (ppb)	2016 - 2018	247	ND	500
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016 - 2018	164	115	274
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016 - 2018	10	7	16
Vanadium (ppb)	2016 - 2018	0.2	ND	5

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	2013 - 2015	0.14	0.08	0.19
Chlorate (ppb)	2013 - 2015	189	26	490
Molybdenum (ppb)	2013 - 2015	6	2.2	14.4
Strontium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	284	90.8	397.7
Vanadium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	1.41	0.3	5.6
2-Methoxyethanol (ppb)	2018	0	ND	2.2
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	6.3	2.4	8.1
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2018	5.18	0.91	7.1
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2018	3.2	1.6	4.0
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	3.7	3.0	4.6
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	6.8	1.3	9.5
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	0.71	0.60	1.00
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br (ppb)	2018	19	11	24
Total Haloacetic Acids - HAA 9 (ppb)	2018	31	12	40
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	4.8	ND	7.3

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Arsenic - While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Fluoride- Clifornia American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

³ Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

⁵ TTHM/HAA5- Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Additional Monitoring- In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau pab ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

MONTEREY | PWS ID: 2710004



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

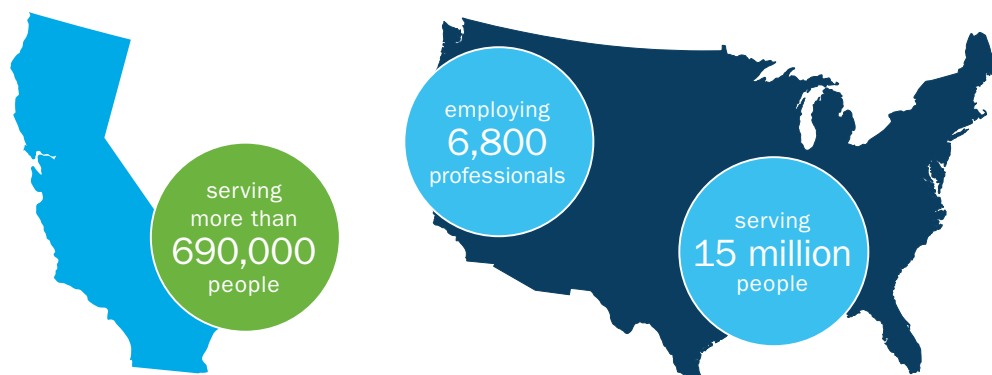


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Monterey is served by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita, Paso Robles, and Carmel Alluvial aquifers as well as surface water from the Sand City Desalination Plant.

Drinking water treatment technologies used are reverse osmosis, iron and manganese removal, corrosion control, and disinfection for bacteriological quality.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use in the communities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, and Seaside.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water - Monterey water system was completed in February 2003. This assessment is an evaluation of drinking water sources to determine the “possible contaminating activities” (PCAs) to which a source is most vulnerable. PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies.

The Monterey system’s water sources that are considered to be vulnerable include drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells.

Tetrachloroethylene and methyl tert-butyl ether, associated with industrial activities, have historically been detected in two groundwater sources. These sources are now tested with increased frequency to monitor these contaminants.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.

The Monterey water system completed a “Watershed Sanitary Survey” covering the period of 2001–2006. This survey examines the potential impacts of the Carmel River watershed.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring does not indicate the presence of these organisms in either the source or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



RADON & UCMR

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen, found throughout the U.S., that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation and can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. When entering the home through tap water, radon is usually found in minor amounts in indoor air, compared to when it enters the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may

cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State Radon Program at (800) 745-7236, or the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The second testing cycle (UCMR2) was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009. The third testing cycle (UCMR3) in the Monterey system was conducted between January 2013 and December 2015. The fourth testing cycle (UCMR4) in the system started in 2018 and will be completed in 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA and mostly not detected. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source waters and treatment plants of Monterey water system in 2019. Out of a total 23 monitoring locations, only one well had a detection of PFOA and PFOS in the range of 5.5 to 6.2 ppt.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Monterey

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	50	(0)	1.35	ND	4.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)	2016 - 2018	NA	0.02	0.16	ND	2.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2019	10	0.004	1.4	ND	7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2019	2.0	1	0.25	ND	0.42	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm) ³	2019	10	10	1.06	ND	6.58	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	1.1	ND	7	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (at the Sand City Desalination Facility)

Plant	Year Sampled	TT	PHG	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ⁴	2019	1 NTU	NA	0.196	No	Soil runoff
		At least 95% of samples < 0.1 NTU		Lowest % of measurements <0.1	Violation	
				99.16%	No	

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ⁵	2019	80	NA ⁵	37.2 (system-wide) 50.9 (highest location)	ND	87.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) (ppb) ⁵	2019	60	NA ⁵	11.5 (system-wide) 16.0 (highest location)	ND	23.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	(4.0) (as Cl ₂)	(4.0) (as Cl ₂)	1.13	ND	2.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	31	0.719	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	31	2	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Bacterial Results (Measured on the Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest percentage detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2019	5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	0.901	No	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or Source)

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these substances. The secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Typical Source
				Low	High	
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	51	10	202	Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	25	ND	510	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2018 - 2019	50	3	ND	29	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2019	3	1.4	1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2019	1600	521	229	1431	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	59	1	104	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	289	112	710	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2019	5	0.1	ND	0.6	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2019	5	0.02	ND	0.2	Leaching from natural deposits; Treatment Process

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2019. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	135	78	214
Boron (ppm)	2019	0.2	ND	1.0
Calcium (ppm)	2019	41	25	75
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	13	ND	25
pH (pH Units)	2019	7.40	6.44	7.99
Sodium (ppm)	2019	45	16	132
Strontium (ppb)	2019	227	ND	500
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	161	102	276
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	9	6	16
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	0.2	ND	5

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	2013 - 2015	0.14	0.08	0.19
Chlorate (ppb)	2013 - 2015	189	26	490
Molybdenum (ppb)	2013 - 2015	6	2.2	14.4
Strontium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	284	90.8	397.7
Vanadium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	1.41	0.3	5.6
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	4.1	0.7	7.4
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	3.8	ND	6.3
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.1	ND	3.5
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	1.8	0.3	3.3
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	5.3	0.5	13
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.3	ND	0.6
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br (ppb)	2019	12	1.4	21
Total Haloacetic Acids - HAA 9 (ppb)	2019	22	2	40
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	4.6	ND	7.5

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Arsenic - While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Fluoride - California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

³ Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

⁵ TTHM/HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Monterey
PWS ID: CA2710004



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



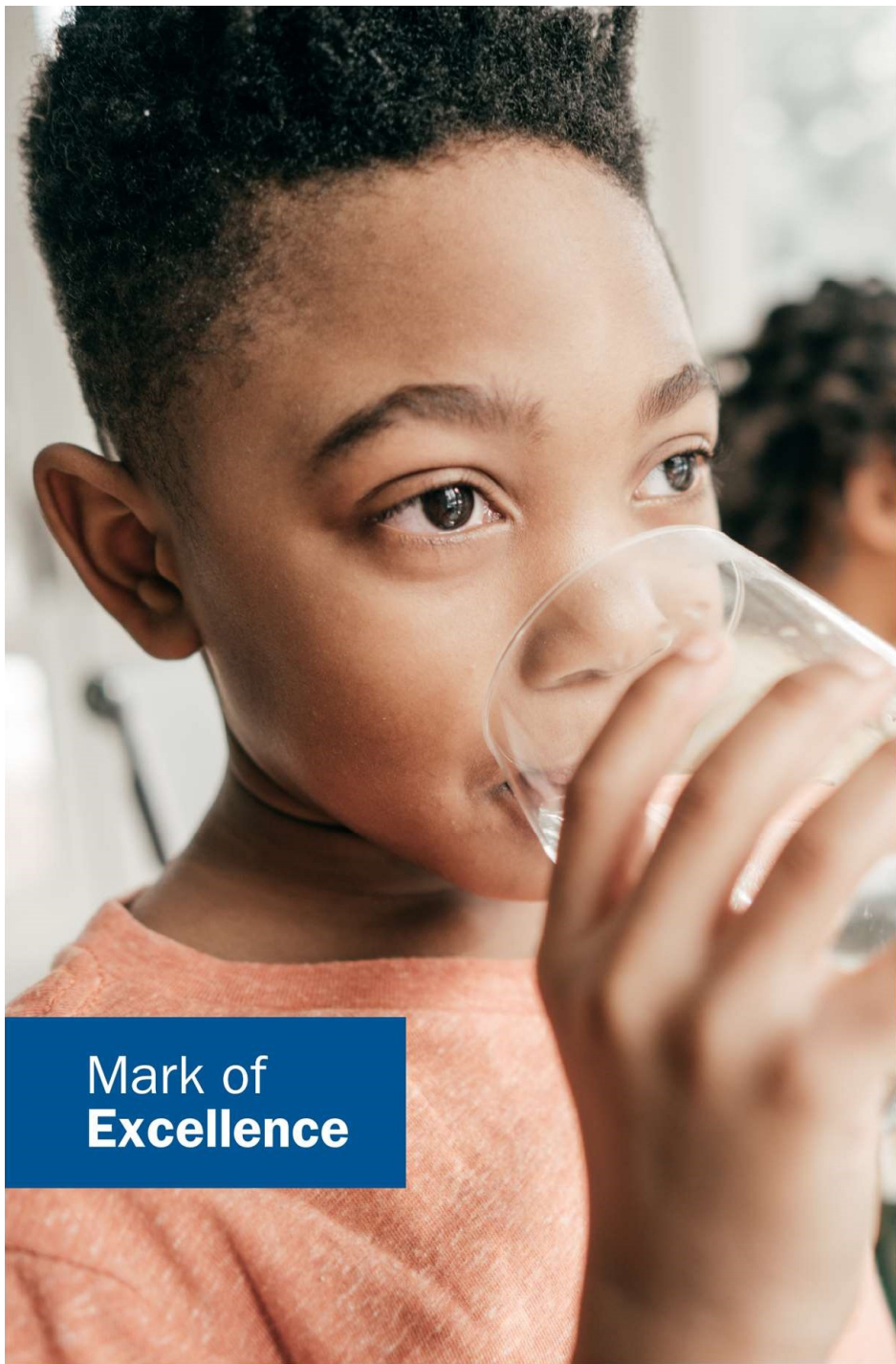
What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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Mark of
Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

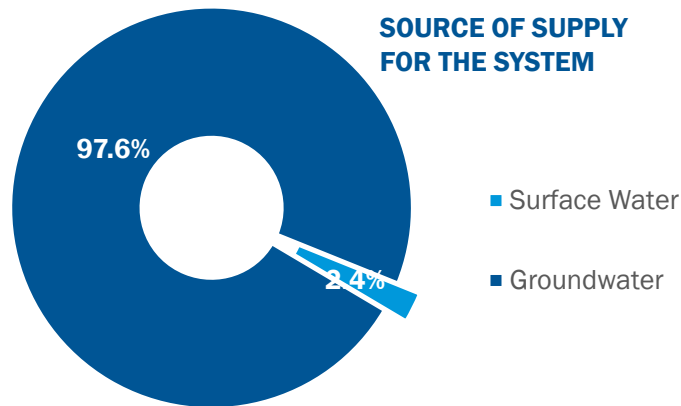
WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Monterey is served by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita, Paso Robles, and Carmel Alluvial aquifers as well as surface water from the Sand City Desalination Plant and groundwater recharged by the Pure Water Monterey Project.

Drinking water treatment technologies used in the system include reverse osmosis, iron and manganese removal, corrosion control, and disinfection for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use in the communities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, and Seaside.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water - Monterey water system was completed in February 2003. This assessment is an evaluation of drinking water sources to determine the "possible contaminating activities" (PCAs) to which a source is most vulnerable. PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM



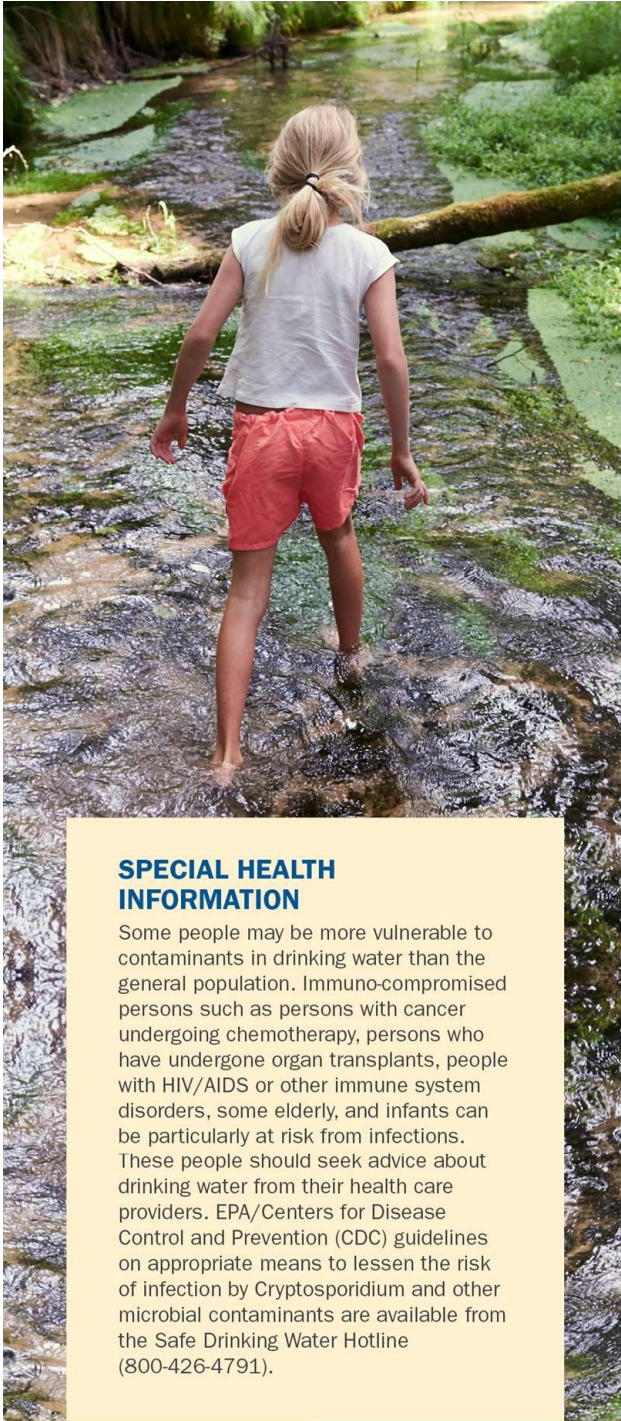
QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE MONTEREY SYSTEM

Water sources:

Groundwater wells in Carmel Valley
Groundwater Wells in Seaside
Sand City Desal Plant
Pure Water Monterey Project

Water treatment:

Selection of treatment technologies was based on the quality of source waters. Treatment technologies used in the system include reverse osmosis, iron and manganese removal and corrosion control. The treated water is disinfected with chlorine for bacteriological quality before distributed for customers' consumption.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

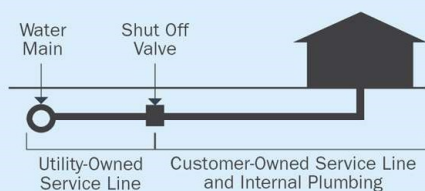
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Dr. Jack Wang at (831)646-3269.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

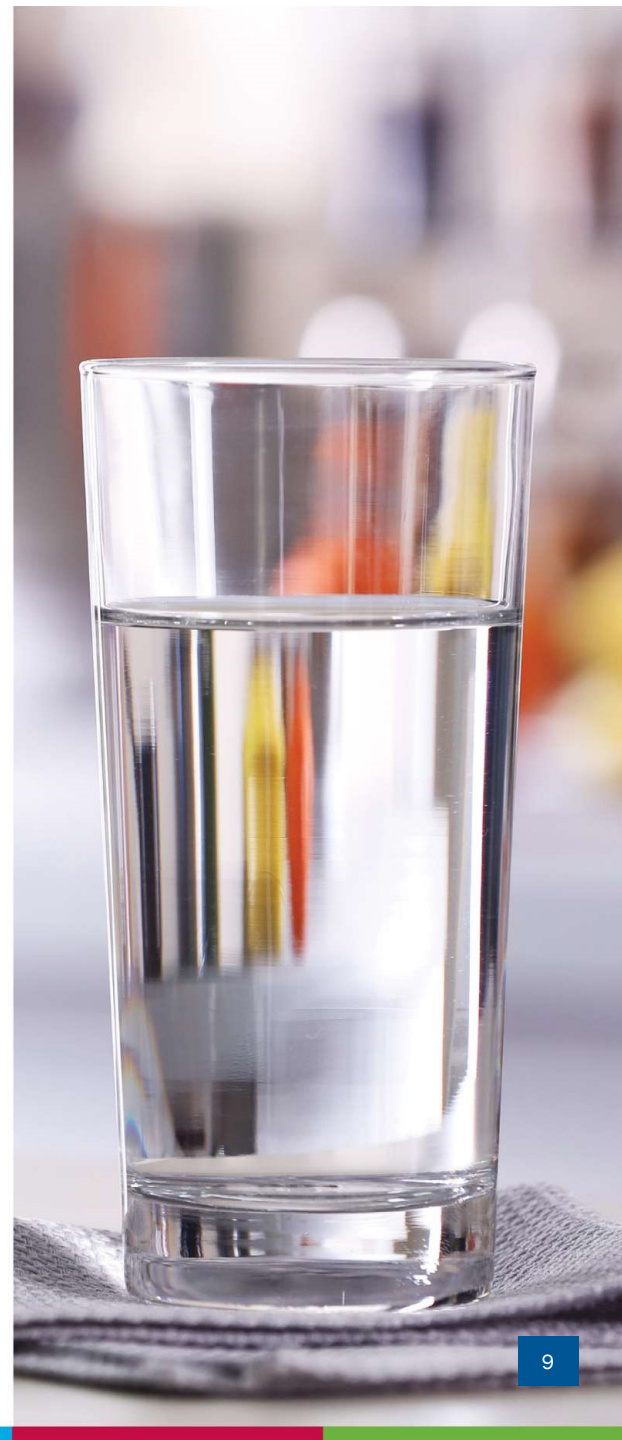


6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and was completed in 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at 1-888-237-1333.





PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development



Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

These are terms that may appear in your report.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2018	Yes	0.2	15	2	31	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2018	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.719	31	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 27 samples collected each week in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2020	Yes	0	Less than 5%	0.725%	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	46.4	ND to 70.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	22.1	ND to 26.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	4	4	0.08	1.08	0.08 to 2.4	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Sand City Desalination Plant						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	Yes	0	TT: Single result >0.5 NTU	0.39	Soil runoff.
	2020	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples ≤0.1 NTU	99.8%	Soil runoff.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant or Sources							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015-2020	Yes	(0)	15	1.15	ND to 6.54	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	Yes	(0)	50	1.35	ND to 4.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)	2016 - 2018	Yes	0.02	NA	0.16	ND to 2.23	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2015-2020	Yes	0.05	5	0.32	ND to 1.09	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015-2020	Yes	0.019	5	0.79	ND to 1.96	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014 - 2020	Yes	0.43	20	0.17	ND to 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Yes	0.004	10	2.75	ND to 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2019	Yes	1	2.0	0.25	ND to 0.42	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm) ³	2020	Yes	10	10	2.03	ND to 6.66	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	Yes	30	50	1.1	ND to 7	Erosion of natural deposits

1 – Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved ¹	SMCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	51	10 to 202	Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Odor (Units)	2020	Yes	3	1.3	1 to 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	526	265 to 849	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	59	1 to 104	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	Yes	1000	316	122 to 410	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2020	Yes	5	0.1	ND to 0.4	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2019	Yes	5	0.02	ND to 0.2	Leaching from natural deposits; Treatment additive

1 – Yes: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Detected	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	146	91	179
Boron (ppm)	2020	0.6	ND	1.0
Calcium (ppm)	2020	40	27	63
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	13	ND	25
pH (pH Units)	2020	7.52	6.81	8.17
Sodium (ppm)	2019	45	16	132
Strontium (ppb)	2019	227	ND	500
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	161	102	276
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	9	6	16
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	0.2	ND	5

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or in Distribution System					
Parameter (with units)	Year Sampled	Average Result	Range Detected		Typical Source
			Low	High	
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	2013 - 2015	0.14	0.08	0.19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate (ppb)	2013 - 2015	189	26	490	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Molybdenum (ppb)	2013 - 2015	6	2.2	14.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Strontium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	284	90.8	397.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Vanadium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	1.41	0.3	5.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	4.1	0.7	7.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	3.8	ND	6.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2019	2.1	ND	3.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	1.8	0.3	3.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	5.3	0.5	13	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.3	ND	0.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br (ppb)	2019	12	1.4	21	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - HAA 9 (ppb)	2019	22	2	40	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	4.6	ND	7.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are man-made substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, California American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS				
Parameter	Units	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	1.9	ND to 8.2	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	2.0	ND to 7.5	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	4.0	ND to 17	Manmade chemical; used in commercial products to offer water- and stain-repellent properties.



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.

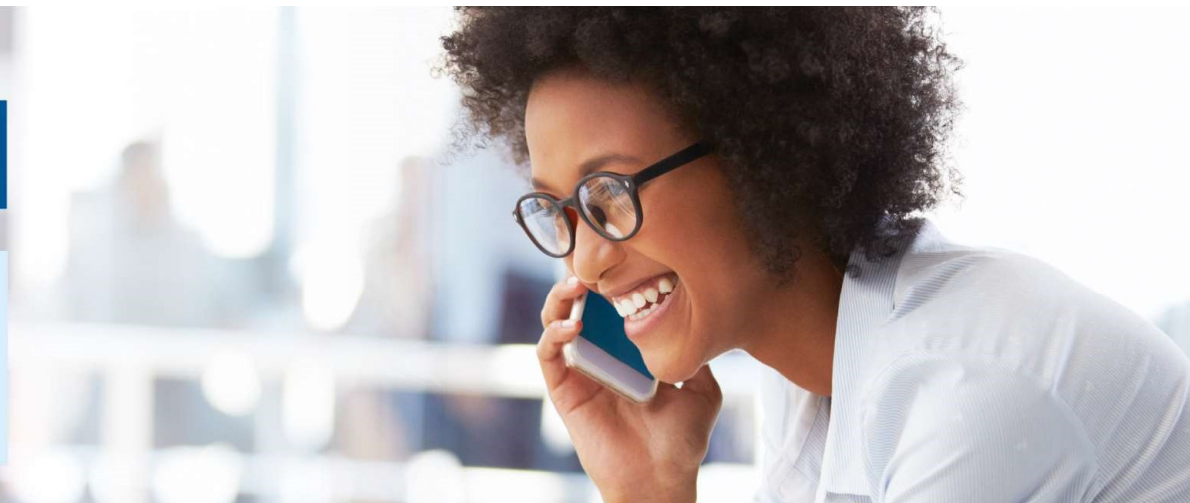


CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

County of Monterey Health Department
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/health>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

RALPH LANE | PWS ID: 2702004



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

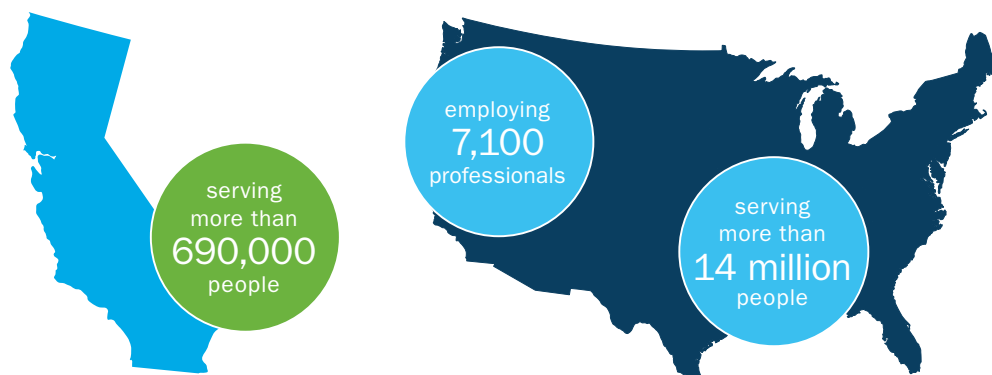


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Ralph Lane is served entirely by groundwater sources from a local aquifer. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Ralph Lane water system was completed in February 2003. No man-made contaminants have been detected in the groundwater supplies. The sources are considered vulnerable to high-density septic systems. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure

by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water does not serve any school site in the Ralph Lane water system.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Ralph Lane

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2016	2.0	1	0.24	0.24	0.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.44	0.44	0.44	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2016	100	12	11	11	11	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL/MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ²	2017	80	NA ²	2.6	2.6	2.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.37	1.14	1.55	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	5	0.358	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	5	0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	52	52	52	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2016	3	1	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018	1600	529	529	529	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	5	5	5	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1000	300	300	300	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2016	5	0.09	0.09	0.09	No	Leaching from natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2018. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018	180	180	180
Calcium (ppm)	2018	34	34	34
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	8	8	8
pH (pH Units)	2018	6.93	6.93	6.93
Sodium (ppm)	2016	57	57	57
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	119	119	119
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	7	7	7
Strontium (ppb)	2016	200	200	200
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	9	9	9

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Fluoride - California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

² TTHM- Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L).

Additional Monitoring- In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

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Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

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www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

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Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

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2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

RALPH LANE | PWS ID: 2702004



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

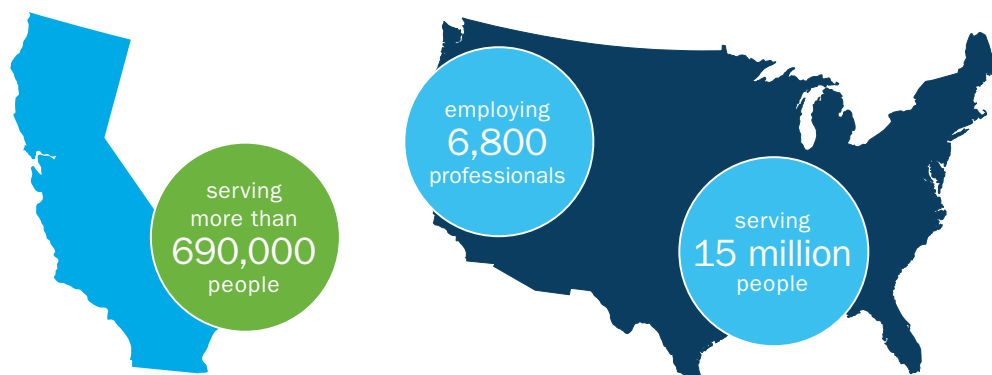


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Ralph Lane is served entirely by groundwater sources from a local aquifer. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include disinfection for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Ralph Lane water system was completed in February 2003. The sources that are considered to be vulnerable include drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



RADON

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes, or doing other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water usually produces minor amounts of radon in indoor air compared to radon entering the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple, relatively inexpensive ways to fix a radon problem. For additional information, call your state radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source water of Ralph Lane water system in 2019. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Ralph Lane

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2016	2.0	1	0.24	0.24	0.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.41	0.40	0.41	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2016	100	12	11	11	11	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL/MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ²	2017	80	NA ²	2.6	2.6	2.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.26	0.96	1.61	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	5	0.358	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	5	0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these substances. The secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Typical Source
				Low	High	
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	52	52	52	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2016	3	1	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	28	ND	110	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2019	1600	528	528	528	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	5	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	274	274	274	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2016	5	0.09	0.09	0.09	Leaching from natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2019. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	179	178	180
Calcium (ppm)	2019	35	35	35
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	8	8	8
pH (pH Units)	2019	7.13	7.13	7.13
Sodium (ppm)	2016	57	57	57
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	119	119	119
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	7	7	7
Strontium (ppb)	2016	200	200	200
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	9	9	9

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Fluoride - California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

² TTHM - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L).

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mh}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

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Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

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2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Ralph Lane
PWS ID: CA2702004



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

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SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

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ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



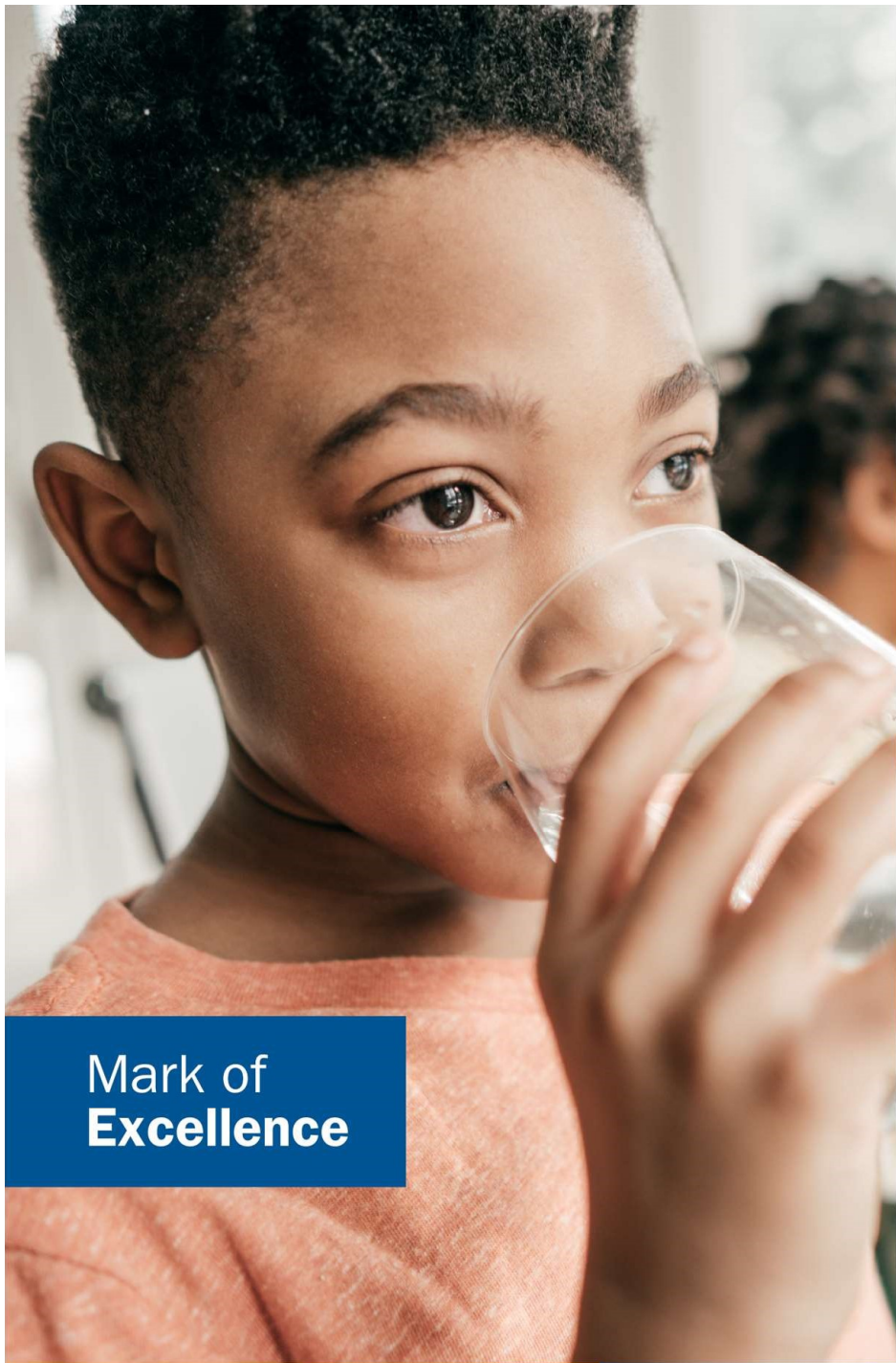
What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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Mark of
Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Ralph Lane is served entirely by a groundwater well in the local aquifer. The well water is disinfected with chlorine for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

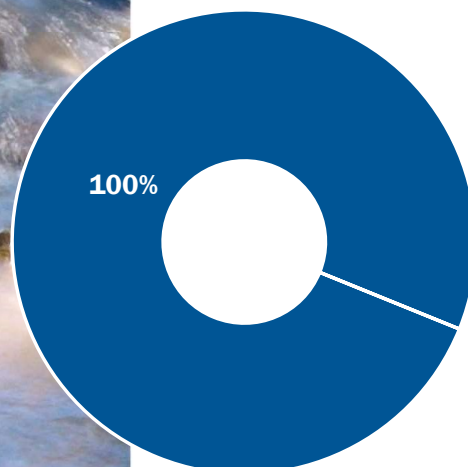
An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Ralph Lane water system was completed in February 2003. The sources that are considered vulnerable to drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA.



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE RALPH LANE SYSTEM

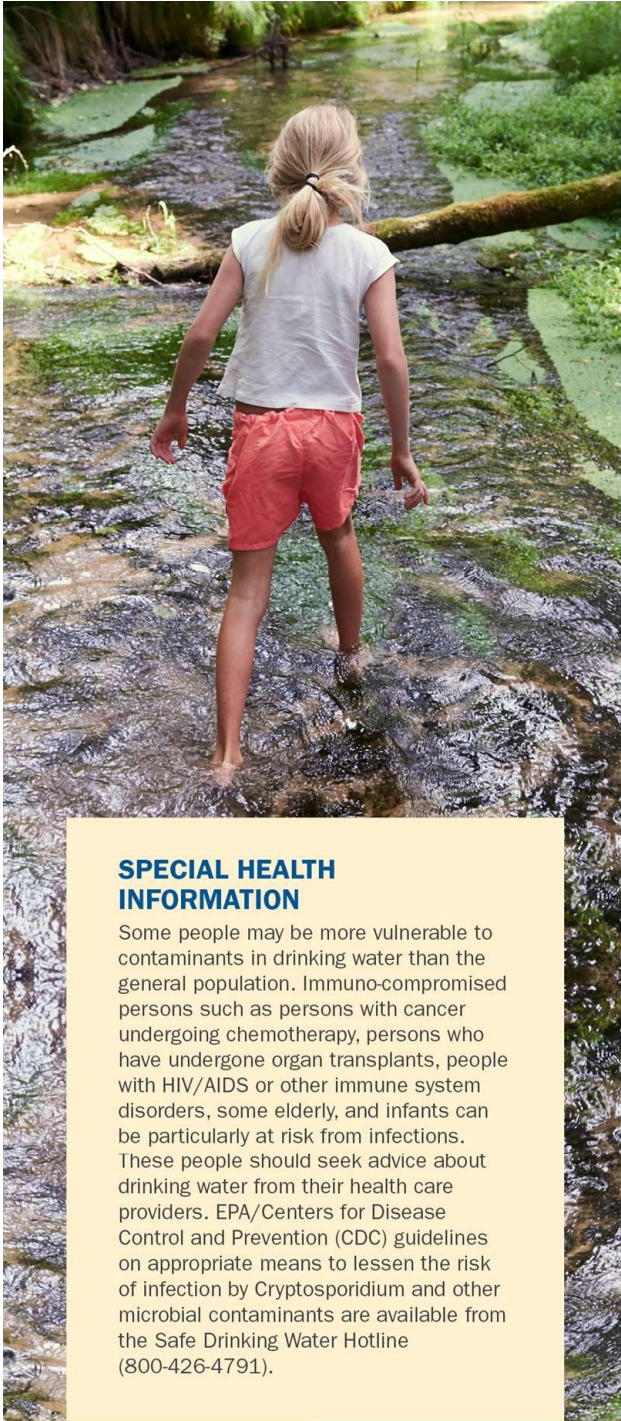
Water source:
Groundwater well

Water treatment:
The water is disinfected with chlorine before distributed to customers for consumption.



SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

■ Groundwater



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

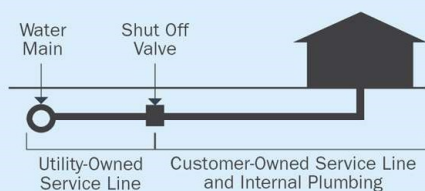
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Dr. Jack Wang at 831-646-3269.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

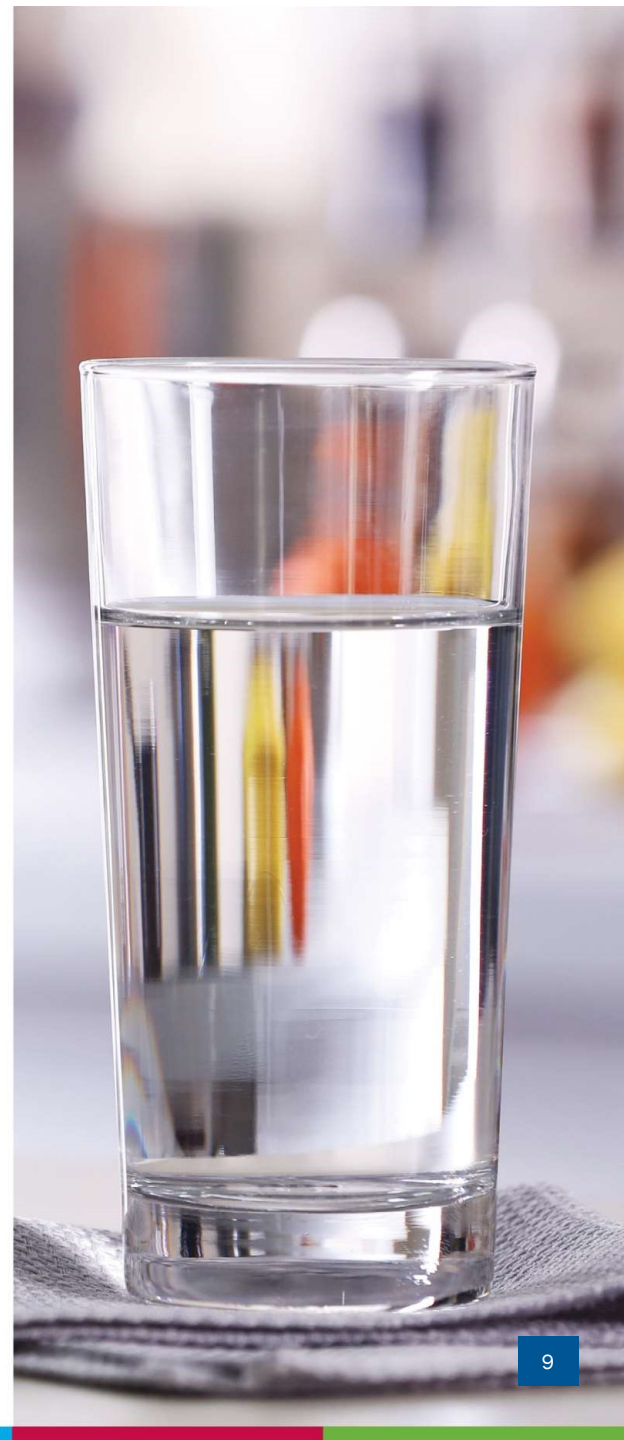
PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD L) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 5 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2020	Yes	0.2	15	0	6	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2020	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.175	6	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected ¹	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	1.1	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

1 - NA: One location only.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	4	4	1.11	1.32	1.11 to 1.56	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2016	Yes	2.0	1	0.24	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	0.37	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2016	Yes	100	12	11	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

1 – Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

2 – NA: One detection only

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved ¹	SMCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2016	Yes	500	52	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2016	Yes	3	1	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2020	Yes	300	45	ND to 180	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	461	228 to 533	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	Yes	500	5	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	Yes	1000	274	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2016	Yes	5	0.09	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

1 – Yes: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns

2 – NA: Only one detection

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Detected	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	171	169	177
Calcium (ppm)	2020	32	30	34
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	8	8	8
pH (pH Units)	2020	7.13	7.10	7.15
Sodium (ppm)	2016	57	57	57
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	119	119	119
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	7	7	7
Strontium (ppb)	2016	200	200	200
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	9	9	9



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

County of Monterey Health Department:
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/health>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyang kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

RYAN RANCH | PWS ID: 2701446



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

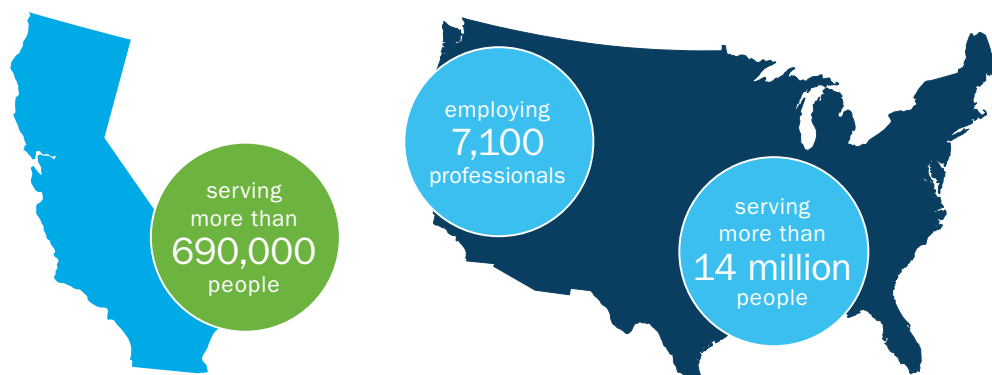


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Ryan Ranch is served entirely by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita Aquifer. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include arsenic, iron, and manganese removal; disinfection byproduct control; corrosion control; pH adjustment; and disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Ryan Ranch water system was completed in February 2003. No man-made contaminants have been detected in the groundwater supplies. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following: drinking water treatment plants, high-density housing and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



RADON

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes, or doing other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water usually produces minor amounts of radon in indoor air compared to radon entering the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple, relatively inexpensive ways to fix a radon problem. For additional information, call your state radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.



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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure

by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water does not serve any school site in the Ryan Ranch water system.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)**
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- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
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in 32,000 years

1 second

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32
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1 second

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HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Ryan Ranch

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	15	(0)	4.78	4.78	4.78	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2017-2018	5	0.05	1.10	0.349	1.74	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2018	10	0.004	4.8	3	7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2016	2.0	1	0.63	0.63	0.63	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.92	ND	1.54	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	2018	80	NA ³	15.2	9.5	29.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2018	60	NA ³	15.7	10.4	23.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.35	0.26	2.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	10	0.588	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	10	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Bacterial Results (Measured on the Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest number of samples detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2018	Greater than 1 positive monthly sample	(0)	1	No	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	202	202	202	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	2018	50	19	ND	57	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018	1600	1196	465	1565	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	167	167	167	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1000	714	714	714	No	Leaching from natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2018. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018	230	139	280
Calcium (ppm)	2018	71	49	120
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	28	28	28
pH (pH Units)	2018	7.38	7.05	8.33
Potassium (ppm)	2016	6	6	6
Radon (pCi/L)	2010	614	163	905
Sodium (ppm)	2016	145	145	145
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	368	368	368
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	22	22	22
Boron (ppm)	2016	0.2	0.2	0.2
Strontium (ppb)	2016	500	500	500

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Arsenic - California American Water's ground water arsenic removal facility continues to produce water with arsenic levels below the current federal and state standards. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Fluoride- California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

³ TTHM/HAA5- Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Additional Monitoring- In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mh}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

RYAN RANCH | PWS ID: 2701446



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

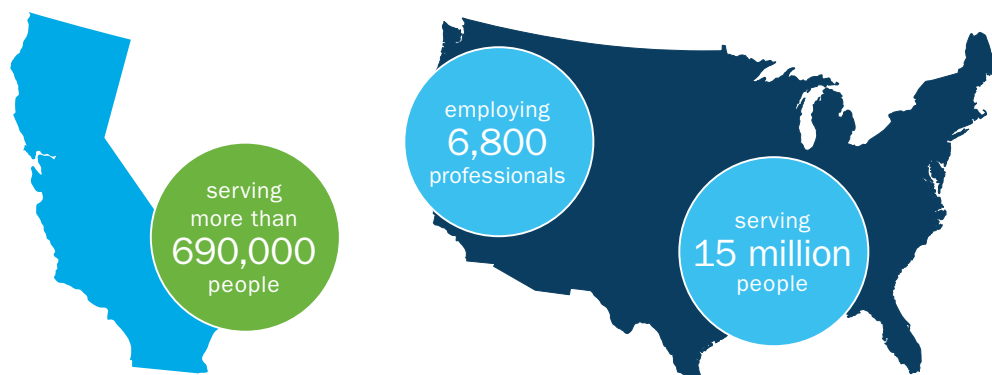


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Ryan Ranch is served entirely by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita Aquifer. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include arsenic, iron, and manganese removal; disinfection byproduct control; corrosion control; pH adjustment; and disinfection for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Ryan Ranch water system was completed in February 2003. The sources that are considered to be vulnerable include drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



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There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source water of Ryan Ranch water system in 2019. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
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- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
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- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
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in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Ryan Ranch

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	8.60	8.60	8.60	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2017-2018	5	0.05	1.10	0.349	1.74	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2019	10	0.004	4.6	ND	9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2019	5	0.04	1.3	ND	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2019	2.0	1	0.38	0.23	0.66	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.84	ND	1.51	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	7.0	6	8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppb)	2019	150	150	1.1	ND	5.6	No	Underground tank leaks

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	2019	80	NA ³	44.5	6	110.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2019	60	NA ³	23.1	3.7	37.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.03	0.01	2.00	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	10	0.588	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	10	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these substances. The secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Typical Source
				Low	High	
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	230	189	219	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2019	3	2	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	27	ND	250	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	21	ND	184	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2019	1600	1256	1002	1486	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	106	51	173	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	719	502	900	Leaching from natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2019. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	222	132	291
Calcium (ppm)	2019	79	47	98
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	29	21	33
pH (pH Units)	2019	7.44	7.08	7.83
Sodium (ppm)	2019	139	116	178
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	303	201	375
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	18	12	22
Boron (ppm)	2019	0.1	ND	0.2
Strontium (ppb)	2019	400	300	500
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	6	5	7

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Arsenic - California American Water's groundwater arsenic removal facility continues to produce water with arsenic levels below the current federal and state standards. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Fluoride - California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

³ TTHM/HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mh}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Ryan Ranch
PWS ID: CA2701446



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water



Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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Mark of Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

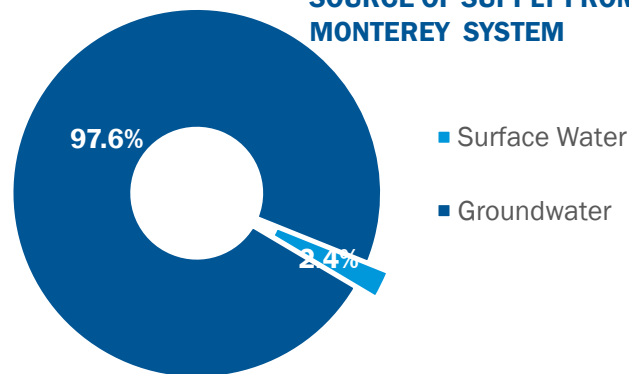
About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

For most of the year, Ryan Ranch was served by groundwater from the local aquifer. In December 2020, the water source to Ryan Ranch was switched to Monterey system, which is served by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita, Paso Robles, and Carmel Alluvial aquifers as well as surface water from the Sand City Desalination Plant and groundwater recharged by the Pure Water Monterey Project. Drinking water treatment technologies used in the system include reverse osmosis, iron, manganese and arsenic removal, corrosion control, and disinfection for bacteriological quality.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water's Ryan Ranch and Monterey water system was completed in February 2003. This assessment is an evaluation of drinking water sources to determine the "possible contaminating activities" (PCAs) to which a source is most vulnerable. PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FROM MONTEREY SYSTEM



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE RYAN RANCH SYSTEM

Prior to December 2020

Water source:

Groundwater

Water treatment:

Treatment include arsenic removal corrosion control and disinfection with chlorine for bacteriological quality

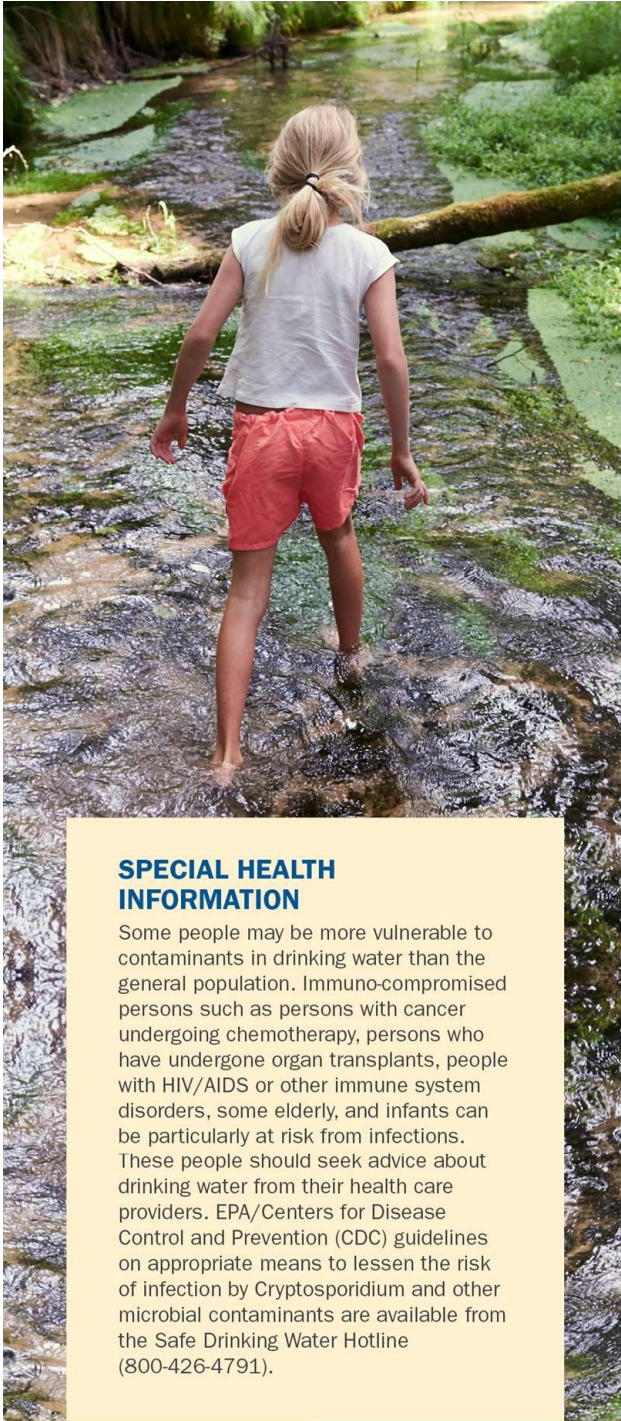
After December 2020

Water sources:

Groundwater wells in Carmel Valley
Groundwater Wells in Seaside
Sand City Desal Plant
Pure Water Monterey Project

Water treatment:

Treatment technologies used in the system include reverse osmosis, iron and manganese removal and corrosion control. The treated water is disinfected with chlorine for bacteriological quality.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

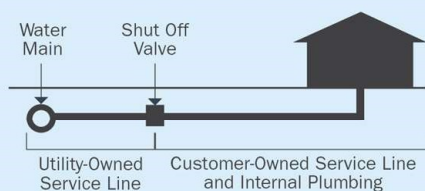
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Dr. Jack Wang at (831)646-3269.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

OTHER INFORMATION

Since the system switched its source in the reporting year, this report, when applicable, includes water quality data from samples collected from the Monterey Water system (PSWID CA 2710004) in 2020.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 10 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2018	Yes	0.2	15	1	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2018	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.588	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	46.4	ND to 70.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	22.2	ND to 31.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	4	4	0.05	1.05	0.05 to 2.4	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Sand City Desalination Plant						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	Yes	0	TT: Single result >0.5 NTU	0.39	Soil runoff.
	2020	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples ≤0.1 NTU	99.8%	Soil runoff.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant or Sources							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015-2020	Yes	(0)	15	1.15	ND to 6.54	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2015-2020	Yes	0.05	5	0.32	ND to 1.09	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015-2020	Yes	0.019	5	0.79	ND to 1.96	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014 - 2020	Yes	0.43	20	0.17	ND to 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Yes	0.004	10	5.16	ND to 10	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2019	Yes	0.04	5	1.3	ND to 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2019	Yes	1	2.0	0.38	0.23 to 0.66	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	2.00	ND to 6.66	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	Yes	30	50	7.0	6 to 8	Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppb)	2019	Yes	150	150	1.1	ND to 5.6	Leaking of underground storage tank

1 – Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved ¹	SMCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	230	189 to 219	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2020	Yes	3	1.3	1 to 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2020	Yes	300	23	ND to 600	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2020	Yes	50	7	ND to 172	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	551	265 to 1607	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	106	51 to 173	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	Yes	1000	400	122 to 824	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2020	Yes	5	0.1	ND to 0.4	Soil runoff

1 – Yes: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Detected	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	150	91	304
Calcium (ppm)	2020	42	27	110
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	29	21	33
pH (pH Units)	2020	7.52	6.81	8.17
Sodium (ppm)	2019	139	116	178
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	303	201	375
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	18	12	22
Boron (ppm)	2020	0.6	ND	1.0
Strontium (ppb)	2019	400	300	500
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	6	5	7

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are man-made substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, California American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS				
Parameter	Units	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	1.9	ND to 8.2	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	2.0	ND to 7.5	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	4.0	ND to 17	Manmade chemical; used in commercial products to offer water- and stain-repellent properties.



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

County of Monterey Health Department
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/health>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

TORO | PWS ID: 2710021



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

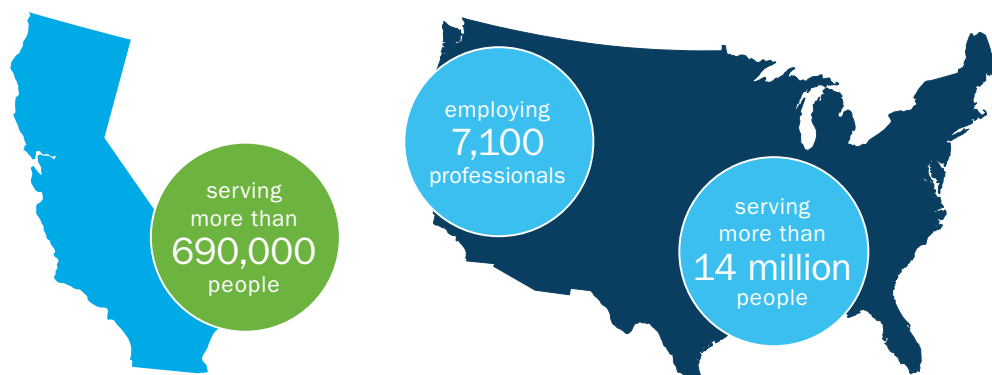


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Toro is served entirely by groundwater sources. The water supply is distributed for residential use. The treatment technologies include coagulation and filtration for arsenic removal, pH adjustment for corrosion control, and disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water - Toro water system was completed in February 2003. No man-made contaminants have been detected in the groundwater supplies. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following: drinking water treatment plants, high-density housing, and water supply wells.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



RADON

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes, or doing other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water usually produces minor amounts of radon in indoor air compared to radon entering the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple, relatively inexpensive ways to fix a radon problem. For additional information, call your state radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure

by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water does not serve any school site in the Toro water system.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Toro

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2018	10	0.004	5.8	4	7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)	2016	NA	0.02	0.51	ND	1.01	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2016	2.0	1	0.26	0.26	0.26	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2018	10	10	2.34	2.30	2.38	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2016	50	30	7.5	7	8	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	2018	80	NA ³	5.65	2.9	8.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2018	60	NA ³	1.1	ND	2.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.51	0.70	1.92	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	10	0.174	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	10	4	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Bacterial Results (Measured on the Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest number of samples detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2018	Greater than 1 positive monthly sample	(0)	1	No	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	408	368	448	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb) ⁴	2018	300	19	ND	230	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018	1600	1560	1560	1560	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	38	36	41	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1000	854	854	854	No	Leaching from natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2018. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018	116	96	132
Calcium (ppm)	2018	38	38	38
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	34	30	38
pH (pH Units)	2018	7.34	7.02	7.82
Radon	2010	393	430	638
Sodium (ppm)	2016	203	193	213
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	235	217	252
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2016	14	13	15
Boron (ppm)	2016	0.14	0.13	0.15
Strontium (ppb)	2016	300	300	300
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	5	5	5

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

¹ Arsenic- California American Water’s ground water arsenic removal facility continues to produce water with arsenic levels below the current federal and state standards. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Fluoride- California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

³ TTHM/HAA5- Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

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Additional Monitoring- In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

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Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

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WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

TORO | PWS ID: 2710021



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

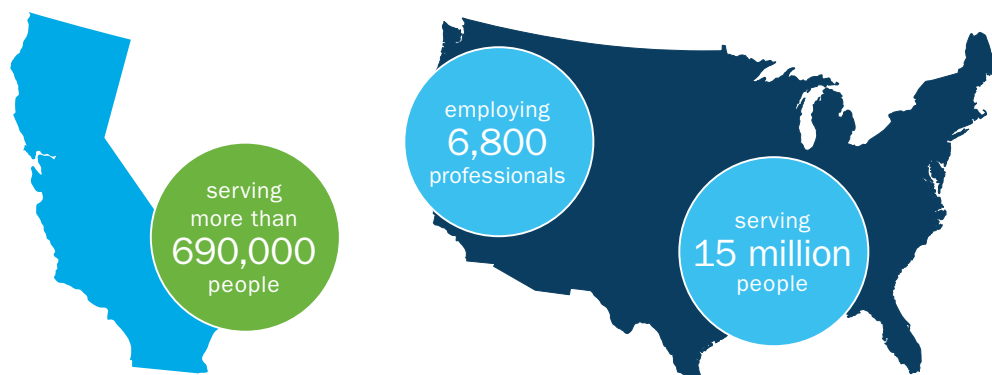


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Toro is served entirely by groundwater sources. The water supply is distributed for residential use. The treatment technologies include coagulation and filtration for arsenic removal, pH adjustment for corrosion control, and disinfection for bacteriological quality.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water - Toro water system was completed in February 2003. The sources that are considered to be vulnerable include drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Dr. Jack Wang, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Director, at (831) 646-3269.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



RADON

RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes, or doing other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water usually produces minor amounts of radon in indoor air compared to radon entering the home through soil.

Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air inside. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple, relatively inexpensive ways to fix a radon problem. For additional information, call your state radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source waters of Toro water system in 2019. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results: Toro

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2019	10	0.004	6.1	4	8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)	2016	NA	0.02	0.51	ND	1.01	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2019	2.0	1	0.29	0.27	0.31	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2019	10	10	2.26	2.22	2.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	6.5	6	7	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Measured on the Water within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	2019	80	NA ³	16.1	6.4	25.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2019	60	NA ³	4.9	1.5	8.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.64	0.91	2.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (Measured on Water in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	10	0.133	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	10	0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these substances. The secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections		Typical Source
				Low	High	
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	444	393	527	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2019	3	1	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb) ⁴	2019	300	90	ND	1170	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2019	1600	1856	1691	2266	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	44	41	48	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	930	788	1118	Leaching from natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2019. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	118	97	133
Calcium (ppm)	2019	39	28	52
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	41	33	52
pH (pH Units)	2019	7.40	7.10	7.84
Sodium (ppm)	2019	232	214	251
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	265	204	345
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	16	12	20
Boron (ppm)	2019	0.11	0.10	0.12
Strontium (ppb)	2019	350	300	400
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	7	6	8

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%: Percent



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WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

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Safe Drinking Water Hotline
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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Toro

PWS ID: CA2710021



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**



**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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Mark of
Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Toro is served entirely by groundwater sources from wells located in the Monterey Subbasin. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include arsenic, iron, and manganese removal and disinfection for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water – Toro water system was completed in 2003. The sources that are considered vulnerable to drinking water treatment plants and water supply wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE TORO SYSTEM

Water source:

Groundwater wells

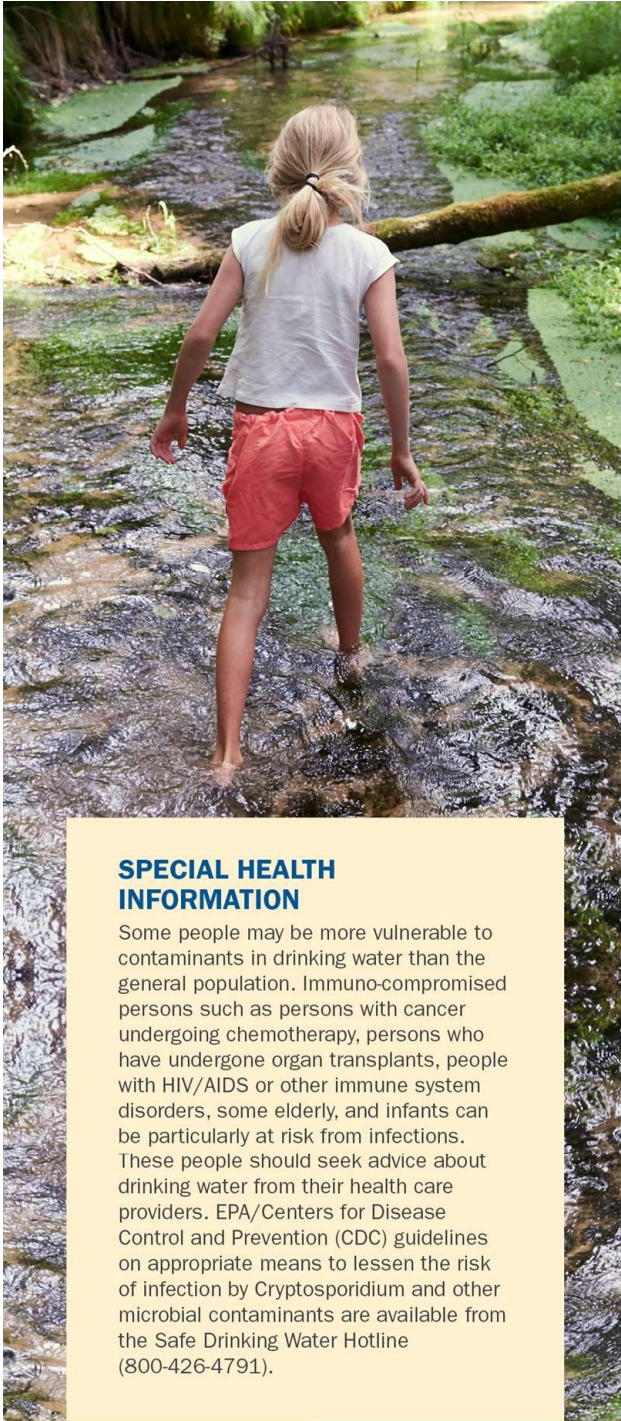
Water treatment:

The arsenic, iron, and manganese in the source water are removed in the treatment plant. The water is then disinfected with chlorine before distributed to customers for consumption.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

100%

■ Groundwater



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

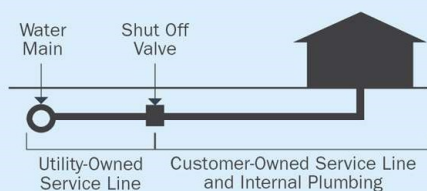
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Dr. Jack Wang at 831-646-3269.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.





PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development



Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 10 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2019	Yes	0.2	15	0	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2019	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.133	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	10.3	7.1 to 10.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	3.2	1.7 to 3.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	4	4	0.99	1.57	0.99 to 2.17	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2020	Yes	10	0.004	8.2	4 to 21	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)	2016	Yes	NA	0.02	0.51	ND to 1.01	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ²	2019	Yes	2.0	1	0.29	0.27 to 0.31	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	1.98	1.92 to 2.04	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	Yes	50	30	6.5	6 to 7	Erosion of natural deposits

1 - Arsenic: California American Water's ground water arsenic removal facility continues to produce water with arsenic levels below the current federal and state standards. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

2 - Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water in the Monterey Peninsula area. Fluoride occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved ¹	SMCL	Average Compliance Result	Range Detected ²	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	444	393 to 527	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2019	Yes	3	1	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2020	Yes	300	79	ND to 930	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	1733	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	Yes	500	44	41 to 48	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	Yes	1000	894	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

1 – Yes: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns

2 – NA: Only one detection

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant Effluent and/or at the Source

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Detected	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	123	104	227
Calcium (ppm)	2020	42	42	42
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	41	33	52
pH (pH Units)	2020	7.41	7.08	7.82
Sodium (ppm)	2019	232	214	251
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2019	265	204	345
Total Hardness as Grains per Gallon (gpg)	2019	16	12	20
Boron (ppm)	2019	0.11	0.10	0.12
Strontium (ppb)	2019	350	300	400
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	7	6	8



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

County of Monterey Health Department:
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/health>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyang kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANTELOPE | PWS ID: 3410031



WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

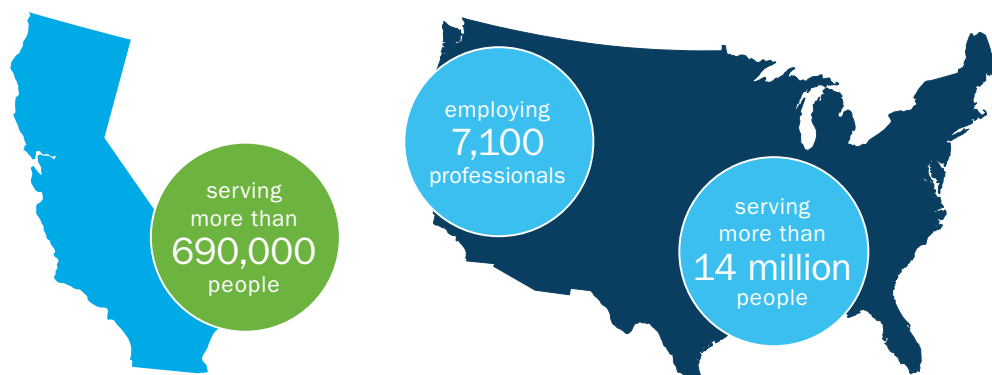


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

The Antelope water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers here in the Sacramento Valley. All of these wells are located within the geographic boundaries of our Antelope service area. The water is chlorinated to ensure it meets bacteriological quality standards and distributed for residential and commercial use.

In 2018, California American Water supplemented the Antelope system with surface water purchased from the Sacramento Suburban Water District. The Sacramento Suburban Water District uses various surface water treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Antelope system was completed in February 2003. Although not associated with any detected contaminants, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following: sewer collection systems, grazing, low-density septic systems, agricultural and irrigation wells, automobile gas stations/repair shops/body shops, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks), photo processing/printing, and dry cleaners.

An assessment of the surface water source for the Sacramento Suburban Water District was conducted in 2001 by the San Juan Water District. The source is considered most vulnerable to potential contamination from Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities, high-density housing and associated activities such as sewer and septic systems, pesticide and herbicide application, as well as illegal activities and dumping.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



FLUORIDE & UCMR

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Antelope system, all fluoride in the water is from naturally occurring minerals and the concentrations are well below the limits for contaminants in drinking water set by the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between

November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth cycle (UCMR4) began in January 2018 and is in various stages of implementation through December 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

TESTING LEAD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water serves 10 public school sites in the Center Unified School District and Dry Creek Elementary School District in the Antelope water system and has completed the testing at all sites. California law makes school districts responsible for informing parents of lead testing results for their schools. Please contact your child's school or school district to get detailed results on lead testing at your child's school



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can

overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	ANTELOPE			SSWD		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range		
Aluminum (ppm)	2018	1	0.6	ND	ND	0.1	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	ND	ND	3.0	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2018	2	1	0.2	ND	0.7	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.8	ND	1.3	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (ppm)	2018	TT=2 ¹	N/A	NA ²	NA		1.1	0.9 - 1.6	No	Various natural and man-made sources

¹Treatment requirement if average TOC>2

²Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity.

Distribution System Monitoring

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	ANTELOPE			SSWD		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range		
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.4 - 0.9	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2018	60	N/A	15	ND	24	29	17 - 31	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	2018	80	N/A	20	ND	32	48	32 - 54	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria, (highest percentage of positive samples collected in any one month)	2018	Highest Percentage Allowed - 5%	(0)	0%			2.32%		No	Naturally present in the environment

³ Compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average. The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample. The "Average Amount Detected" is the Highest Running Annual Average.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL ⁴	ANTELOPE			SSWD		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
			Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range		
Aluminum (ppb)	2016, 2018	200	ND	ND	96	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some
Chloride (ppm)	2016, 2018	500	38	14	92	2.8	2.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater
Copper (ppm)	2016, 2018	1.0	ND	ND	0.08	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood
Iron (ppb)	2016, 2018	300	602	ND	4200	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2016, 2018	50	ND	ND	56	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2016, 2018	1600	327	220	460	81	68 - 100	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater
Sulfate (ppm)	2016, 2018	500	4.2	0.64	8.6	7.5	7.5	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016, 2018	1000	236	190	310	39	39	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2016, 2018	5	0.35	ND	0.78	0.023	0.017 - 0.049	No	Soil runoff
Boron (ppm) ⁵	2018	1 ⁶	0.24	ND	0.47	N/A	N/A	No	Soil runoff

⁴ Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

⁵ Based on studies in laboratory animals, the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

⁶ Notification Level, not a secondary MCL

Turbidity - A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (SSWD)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	TT = 1.0 NTU	NA	0.049	No	Soil runoff
		TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100.0%		

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from Antelope distribution system only)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	33	0.279	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	33	2	1	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	ANTELOPE			SSWD			Potential Sources In Drinking Water
		Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range		
			Low	High		Low	High	
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	114	ND	570	ND	ND		Oxidant used in pyrotechnics and possible by-product of water treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2013	4.5	1.7	9.8	0.08	0.07	0.09	Naturally-occurring metal
Strontium (ppb)	2013, 2015	217	176	328	59.8	52	64	Naturally-occurring metal
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	18	14	25	0.67	0.47	1.0	Naturally-occurring metal

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2018. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	ANTELOPE			SSWD	
		Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018	101	82	130	14	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2018	19	14	24	5.4	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2018	12	8.9	15	1.5	NA
pH	2018	7.3	7.2	7.7	N/A	N/A
Silica (ppm)	2018	81	77	85	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	2018	34	18	49	2.3	NA
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018	95	75	120	20	NA
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gallon)	2018	5.6	4.4	7.0	1.2	NA

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

NR: Not required

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board
www.swrcb.ca.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau pab ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

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2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANTELOPE | PWS ID: 3410031



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

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I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

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RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

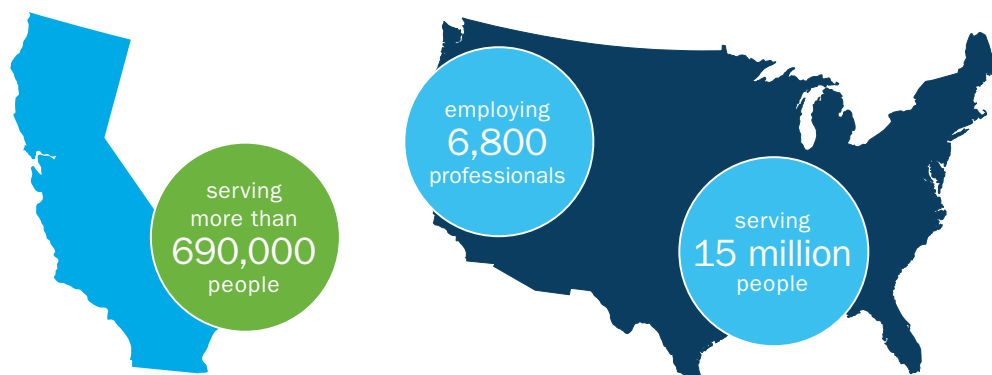


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Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

The Antelope water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers here in the Sacramento Valley. All of these wells are located within the geographic boundaries of our Antelope service area. The water is chlorinated for bacteriological quality and distributed for residential and commercial use.

In 2019, California American Water supplemented the Antelope system with surface water purchased from the Sacramento Suburban Water District. The Sacramento Suburban Water District uses various surface water treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Antelope system was completed in February 2003. Although not associated with any detected contaminants, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following: sewer collection systems, grazing, low-density septic systems, agricultural and irrigation wells, automobile gas stations/repair shops/body shops, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks), photo processing/printing, and dry cleaners.

An assessment of the surface water source for the Sacramento Suburban Water District was conducted in 2001 by the San Juan Water District. The source is considered most vulnerable to potential contamination from Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities, high-density housing and associated activities such as sewer and septic systems, pesticide and herbicide application, as well as illegal activities and dumping.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



FLUORIDE & UCMR

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Antelope system, all fluoride in the water is from naturally occurring minerals and the concentrations are well below the limits for contaminants in drinking water set by the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between

November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth cycle (UCMR4) began in January 2018 and is in various stages of implementation through December 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source and treatment facility effluent water in Antelope water system in 2019. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

2019 Annual Water Quality Results | Antelope

Regulated Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled *	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	ANTELOPE			SSWD			Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range			
					Low	High		Low	High		
Aluminum (ppm)	2018 - 2019	1	0.6	ND	ND	0.1	N/A	N/A		No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2018 - 2019	10	0.004	ND	ND	3.4	ND	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018 - 2019	1	2	ND	ND	0.1	ND	NA			Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2018 - 2019	50	(100)	ND	ND	17	N/A	N/A			Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2018 - 2019	2	1	0.1	ND	0.7	ND	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	2018 - 2019	100	12	ND	ND	28	ND	NA			Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.1	0.51	2.1	ND	NA		No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (ppm)	2019	TT=2 ¹	N/A	NA ²	NA		1.1	0.8	1.7	No	Various natural and man-made sources

* Treatment requirement if average TOC>2. Removal ratio greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that TOC removal requirements were met or exceeded.

² Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity.

Distribution System Monitoring: Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Antelope service area)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL/MRDL	MRDLG (MCLG)	ANTELOPE			SSWD			Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range			
					Low	High		Low	High		
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	MRDL=4.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) ³	2019	60	N/A	18	ND	25	27	20	36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [THM] (ppb) ³	2019	80	N/A	25	ND	38	47	37	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

³ THM/HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs. The "Average Amount Detected" is the Highest Running Annual Average.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL ⁴ (NL)	ANTELOPE			SSWD			Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range			
				Low	High		Low	High		
Aluminum (ppb)	2018 - 2019	200	28	ND	130	ND	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2018 - 2019	500	35	13	92	1.8	NA		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Copper (ppm)	2018 - 2019	1	ND	ND	0.11	ND	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	2018 - 2019	300	146	ND	650	ND	NA		No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018 - 2019	1600	317	220	480	65	50	98	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018 - 2019	500	4.7	0.64	11	3.8	NA		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018 - 2019	1000	236	190	310	30	NA		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018 - 2019	5	0.72	ND	4.6	0.02	0.02	0.04	No	Soil runoff
Boron (ppm) ⁵	2018 - 2019	(1)	0.11	ND	0.47	N/A	N/A		No	Soil runoff
Vanadium (ppb) ⁶	2018 - 2019	(50)	23.0	10	33.0	N/A	N/A		No	Naturally-occurring metal

⁴ Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

⁵ Based on studies in laboratory animals, the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in **excess of the Notification Level** may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

⁶ The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in **excess of the Notification Level** may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Turbidity - A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (SSWD)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT = 1.0 NTU	NA	0.041	No	Soil runoff
		TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100.0%		

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from Antelope distribution system only)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	30	0.146	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	30	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Integrated Substances (measured on the water leaving the treatment plant and before the distribution system)									
Substances (units)	Year Sampled	PHG (NL)	ANTELOPE			SSWD			Notes
			Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range		
				Low	High		Low	High	
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	N/A	114	ND	570	ND	NA		Oxidant used in pyrotechnics and possible by-product of water treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2013	N/A	4.5	1.7	9.8	0.08	0.07	0.09	Naturally-occurring metal
Strontium (ppb)	2013, 2015	N/A	217	176	328	59.8	52	64	Naturally-occurring metal
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	(50)	18.4	14	25	0.67	0.47	1.0	Naturally-occurring metal
Manganese (ppb)	2019	(500)	3.3	ND	9.4	1.05	ND	3.2	Leaching from natural deposits
Germanium (ppb)	2019	N/A	ND	ND	0.64	ND	NA		Leaching from natural deposits
o-Toluidine (ppb)	2019	N/A	ND	ND	0.037	ND	NA		
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	MCL=60	9.8	1.20	17.00	21.1	19.0	31.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb) ⁷	2019	N/A	0.44	ND	1.40	ND	NA		By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb) ⁸	2019	N/A	10.3	1.20	18.0	24.7	15.6	32.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection

⁷ HAA6Br: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

⁸ HAA9: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2019 and in distribution system. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	ANTELOPE			SSWD	
		Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range
			Low	High		
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018 - 2019	98	75	130	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018 - 2019	98	75	130	13	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2018 - 2019	20	12	30	3.3	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2018 - 2019	13	8.9	24	1.0	NA
pH	2018 - 2019	7.3	7.2	7.7	N/A	N/A
Silica (ppm)	2018 - 2019	81	75	86	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	2018 - 2019	26	16	49	1.6	NA
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018 - 2019	102	66	170	12	NA
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gallon)	2018 - 2019	5.9	3.9	9.9	0.7	NA

Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW)
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

ANTELOPE
PWS ID: CA3410031



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



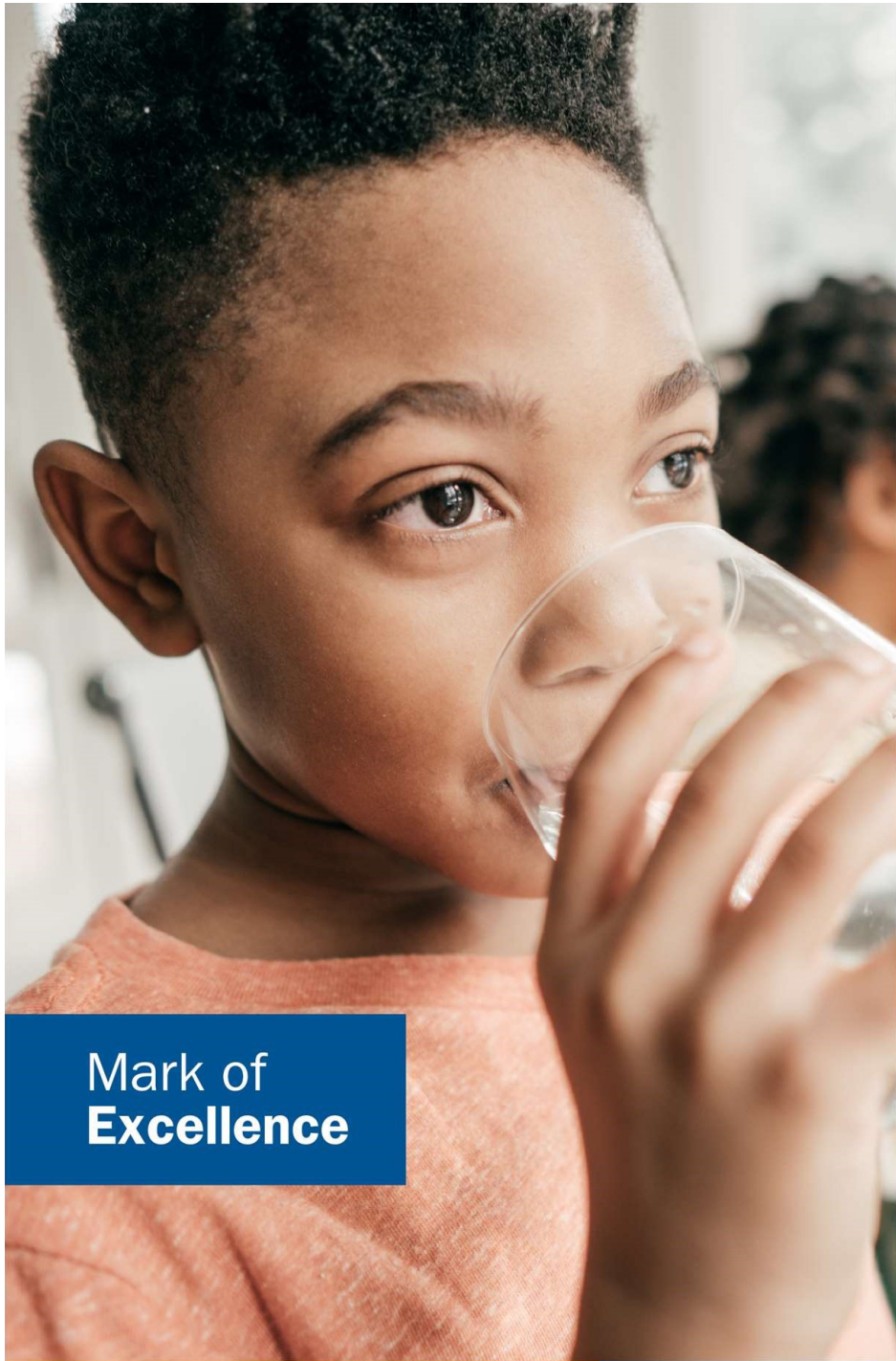
What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

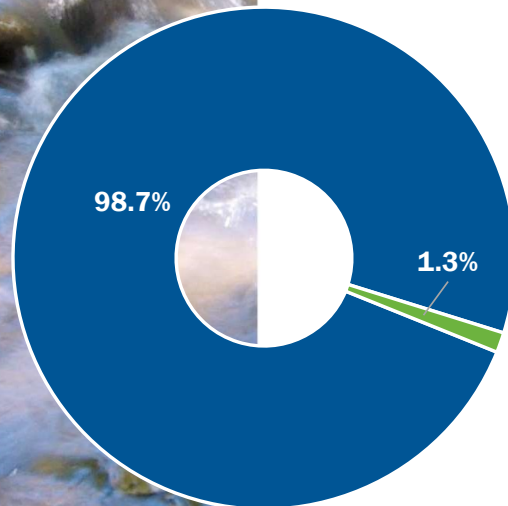
WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The Antelope water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers in the Sacramento Valley. In 2020, California American Water supplemented the Antelope system with surface water purchased from the Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD). The water purchased from the SSWD originates from the Folsom Lake and treated by the San Juan Water District (SJWD).

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Antelope system was completed in February 2003. Although not associated with any detected contaminants, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following: sewer collection systems, grazing, low-density septic systems, agricultural and irrigation wells, automobile gas stations/repair shops/body shops, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks), photo processing/printing, and dry cleaners. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838

San Juan Water District conducted the evaluation of the Folsom Lake source. It was found to be most vulnerable to potential contamination from the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities, high-density housing and associated activities such as sewer and septic systems and fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, as well as illegal activities and dumping. The source water is typically treated using conventional treatment with filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove many contaminants.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM



- Groundwater
- Surface Water (Purchased from SSWD treated by SJWD)



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE Antelope SYSTEM

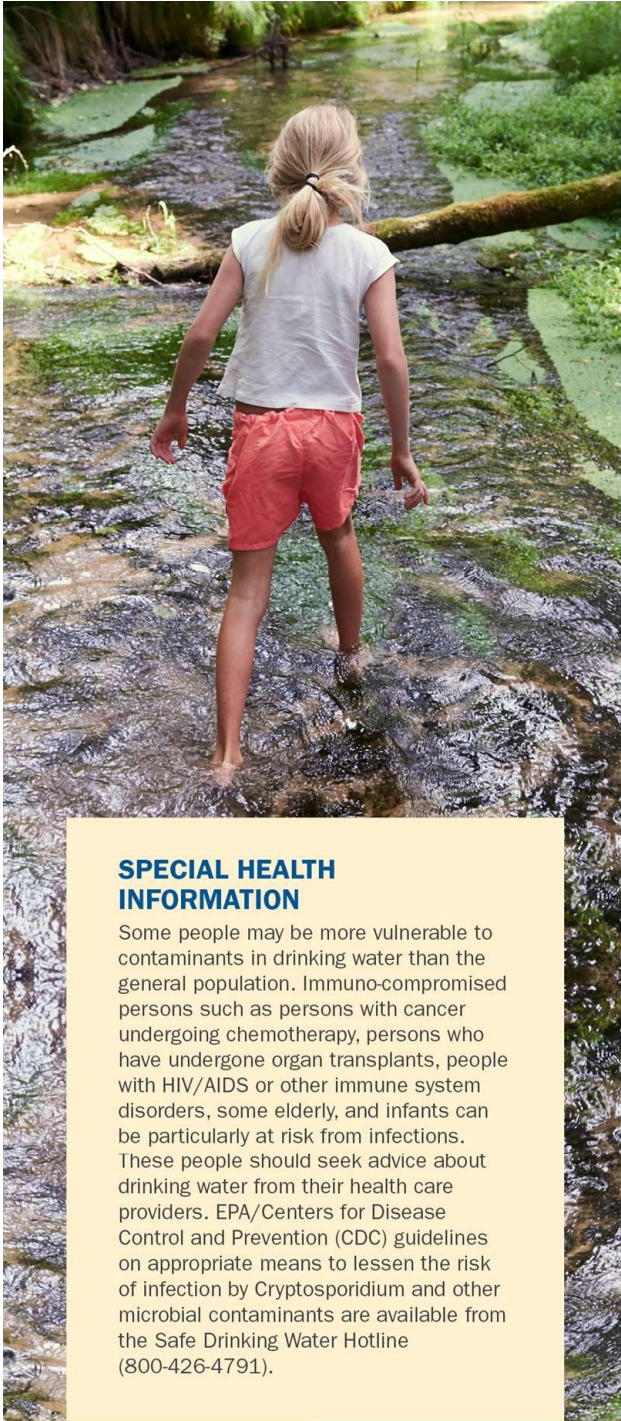
Water source:

Groundwater wells; purchased surface water from SSWD (originates from the Folsom Lake and treated by the San Juan Water District)

Disinfection and other treatment:

California American Water uses various drinking water treatment technologies to treat the groundwater used in the Antelope system including strong base ion-exchange (SBA-IX) for hexavalent chromium removal and chlorination of the water for disinfection.

The surface water purchased from SSWD is treated by the San Juan Water District (SJWD) using conventional treatment with filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove many contaminants.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

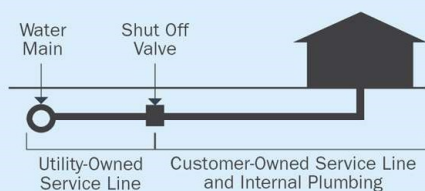
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Victoria Kunda at 916-568-4278.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and was completed in 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at 1-888-237-1333.

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

These are terms that may appear in your report.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the following tables were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2019	Yes	0.2	15	1	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2019	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.146	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 10 samples collected each week in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Percentage	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2020	Yes	0	MCL = Less than 5%	1.89	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	22	ND to 26.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	16	ND to 20.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2020	Yes	4	4	0.73	0.40 to 0.93	Water additive used to control microbes.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant (SJWD)								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Range Detected ¹	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2020	Yes	NA	TT	N/A	N/A	0.8 to 1.25	Naturally present in the environment.

1-Source water TOC less than 2.0 mg/L used as alternative criteria to exempt from removal ratio requirements for surface water sources. Values given represents maximum running annual average of any quarter during 2020 for each source.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant (SJWD)							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	Sample Date of Highest and Lowest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	0.038	N/A	Soil runoff.
	2020	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	N/A	Soil runoff.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Antelope		SJWD		Typical Source
					Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	
Aluminum (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1	0.6	ND	ND to 0.13	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2018, 2020	Yes	10	0.004	2	ND to 3.4	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1	2	ND	ND to 0.13	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	1.6	0.44 to 3.1	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Total (ppb)	2018 - 2019	Yes	50	N/A	ND	ND to 13	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2018, 2020	Yes	100	12	ND	ND - 28	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2020	Yes	2.0	1	0.2	ND to 0.68	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

2 -Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	SMCL ³	Antelope		SJWD		Typical Source
				Average Amount Detected	Range	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	
Aluminum (ppb)	2018,2020	Yes	200	ND	ND to 130	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2018-2020	Yes	500	38	13 to 92	1.8	NA	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1	0.01	ND to 0.11	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	2018, 2020	Yes	300	51	ND to 210	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1600	346	220 to 480	73	53 to 88	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	500	5.0	1.7 to 11	3.8	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1000	246	190 to 340	30	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018, 2020	Yes	5	0.4	ND to 1.4	0.02	0.018 to 0.038	Soil runoff

3 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Antelope		SJWD		Comments
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018, 2020	101	75 to 130	13	NA	
Calcium (ppm)	2018, 2020	22	14 to 30	3.3	NA	
Magnesium (ppm)	2018, 2020	14	8.9 to 14	1.0	NA	
pH	2018, 2020	7.6	7.2 to 8.2	N/A	N/A	
Sodium (ppm)	2018, 2020	28	16 to 49	1.6	NA	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018, 2020	110	76 to 170	12	NA	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gallon)	2018, 2020	6.4	4.4 to 9.9	0.7	NA	
Aggressive Index	2018, 2020	11.1	10.9 to 11.4	N/A	N/A	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST							
Parameter (with units)	Year Sampled	PHG (NL)	Antelope		SJWD		Typical Source/Notes
			Average Result	Range Low-high	Average Result	Range Low-high	
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	(800)	114	ND to 570	ND	ND	Oxidant used in pyrotechnics and possible by-product of water treatment
Chromium Hexavalent ⁴ (ppb)	2020	N/A	5.3	ND to 10.7	0.08	0.07 to 0.09	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Strontium (ppb)	2015, 2020	N/A	206	140 to 290	59.8	52 to 64	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.
Vanadium (ppb)	2013, 2018-2019	(50)	23.4	20 to 33	0.67	0.47 to 10	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Manganese (ppb)	2019-2020	(500)	7.1	ND to 38	1.05	ND to 3.24	Leaching from natural deposits
o-Toluidine (ppb)	2019-2020	N/A	ND	ND to 0.037	ND	NA	
HAA5 (ppb)	2019-2020	MCL=60	5.92	ND to 20	21.14	18.97 to 31.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019-2020	N/A	0.23	ND to 1.4	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2019-2020	N/A	6.22	ND to 21	24.66	15.57 to 32.62	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Germanium	2019-2020	N/A	ND	ND to 0.63	ND	ND	
Boron (ppm)	2018-2019	1	0.15	ND to 0.47	N/A	N/A	Based on studies in laboratory animals, the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

4 - There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.

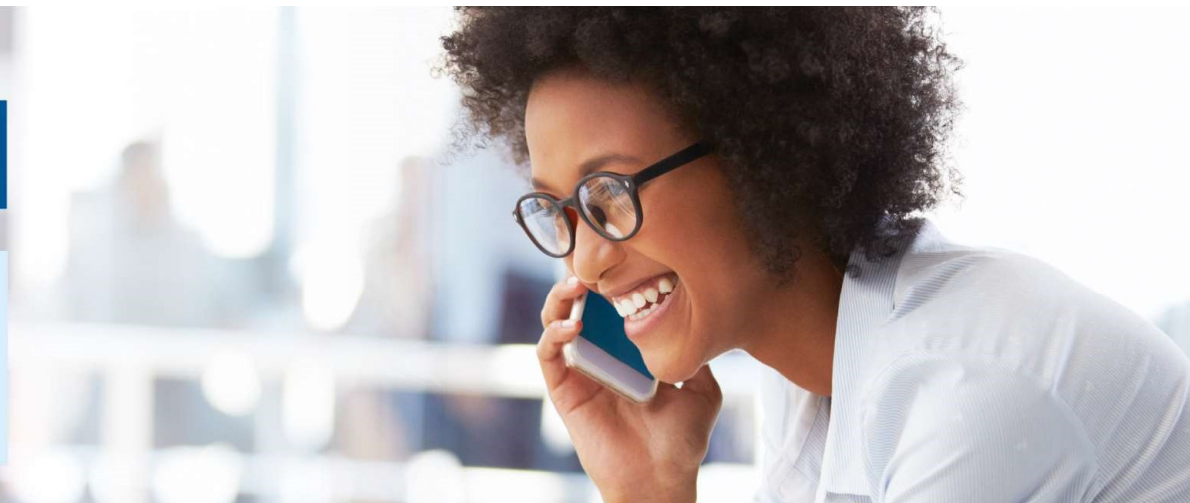


CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau pab ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

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आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

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Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

ARDEN | PWS ID: 3410045



WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

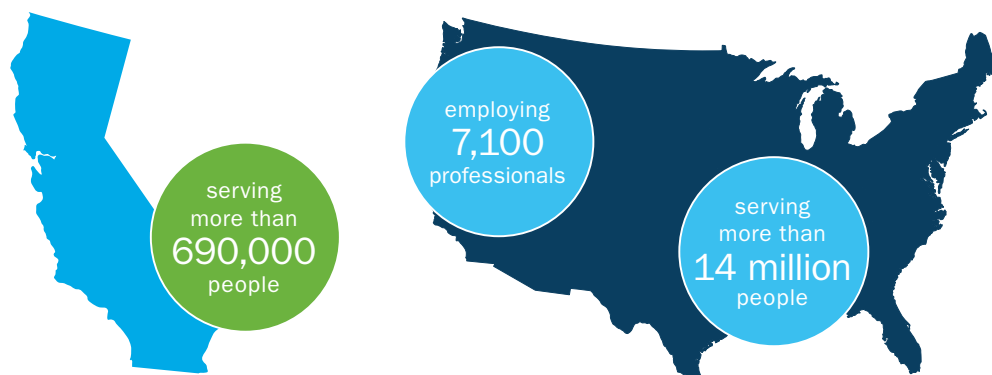


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

The Arden water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers here in the Sacramento Valley. All of these wells are located within the geographic boundaries of the Arden service area. California American Water chlorinates your drinking water to ensure that it meets bacteriological quality standards. Since May 2007, fluoride has been added to the Arden system to promote dental health.

Some years, California American Water may also supplement the Arden system with surface water purchased from the City of Sacramento. Sacramento uses various surface water treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. In 2018, the Arden system did not purchase water from the City of Sacramento.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Arden system was completed in February 2003. No man-made contaminants have been detected in the water supply. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following (although not associated with any detected chemicals): automobile gas stations, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks) and dry cleaners.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



FLUORIDE

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Arden system, fluoride is added to the water supply at concentrations based on state fluoride regulations managed by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water and the Office of Oral Health. According to these agencies, when fluoride is present in drinking water at optimal levels, it has been shown to promote oral health by preventing tooth decay.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

TESTING LEAD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water serves 2 public school sites (in the San Juan Unified School District) in the Arden water system and has completed the testing at all sites. California law makes school districts responsible for informing parents of lead testing results for their schools. Please contact your child's school or school district to get detailed results on lead testing at your child's school.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	2.9	2.4	3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2018	10	10	1.2	ND	2.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System Monitoring

Fluoride (ppm) ¹	2018	0.6-1.2 ²	N/A	0.86	0.70	1.1	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.8	0.3	1.6	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2018	60	N/A	ND	ND		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2018	80	N/A	ND	ND		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ California American Water adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in your water to the the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water 's recommended optimum level.

² Fluoride control range, not an MCL.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL ³	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2018	500	17	6.0	30	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018	1600	298	170	400	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	500	11	5.7	15	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1000	205	140	270	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	5	0.17	ND	0.22	No	Soil runoff

³ Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	20	0.164	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	20	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2018. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018	109	65	140
Calcium (ppm)	2018	21	13	29
Magnesium (ppm)	2018	14	8.9	22
pH	2018	7.4	7.2	7.7
Silica (ppm)	2018	69	63	74
Sodium (ppm)	2018	13	9.2	17
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018	116	69	160
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gallon)	2018	6.8	4.0	9.4

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



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WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water

www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board

www.swrcb.ca.gov

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2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

ARDEN | PWS ID: 3410045



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

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During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

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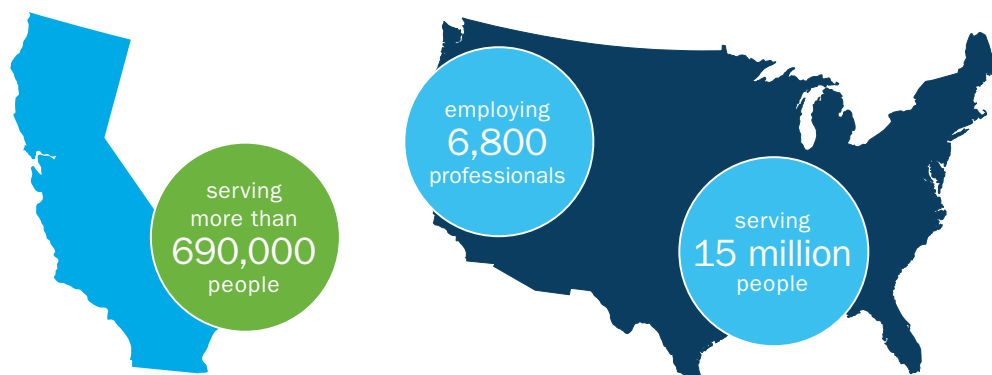


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The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Arden system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following (although not associated with any detected chemicals): automobile gas stations, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks) and dry cleaners.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



FLUORIDE

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Arden system, fluoride is added to the water supply at concentrations based on state fluoride regulations managed by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water and the Office of Oral Health. According to these agencies, when fluoride is present in drinking water at optimal levels, it has been shown to promote oral health by preventing tooth decay.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source water of the Arden water system in 2019. Out of a total of four monitoring locations, three wells had a detection of PFOA and PFOS. The well that had PFOA detected above the current Response Level for PFOA (10 ppt) was taken out of service.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

2019 Annual Water Quality Results | Arden

Regulated Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	3.0	2.5	3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.8	0.28	3.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System Monitoring: Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL/MRDL	MRDLG	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	2019	0.6 -1.2 ²	N/A	0.8	0.3	1.0	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.8	0.21	1.2	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water

¹California American Water adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in your water to the the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water 's recommended optimum level.

²Fluoride control range, not an MCL.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL ³	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2018 - 2019	500	13	6.0	30	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2018 - 2019	1600	244	170	390	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018 - 2019	500	8.5	5.5	15	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018 - 2019	1000	188	170	270	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018 - 2019	5	0.56	0.21	1.8	No	Soil runoff

³Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	22	0.194	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	22	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2019 and in distribution system. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018 - 2019	101	65	140
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2018 - 2019	101	65	130
Calcium (ppm)	2018 - 2019	18	13	29
Magnesium (ppm)	2018	14	8.9	22
pH	2018 - 2019	7.5	7.4	7.7
Silica (ppm)	2018	69	63	74
Sodium (ppm)	2018	12	9.2	17
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018 - 2019	97	69	160
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gallon)	2018 - 2019	5.7	4.0	9.4

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.

Unregulated Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	NL	Average Amount Detected	Range	
				Low	High
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2019	5.1	13.4	ND	31.5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2019	6.5	9.2	ND	21.0

California American Water conducted PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source water of Arden water system in 2019. Out of a total 4 monitoring locations, 3 wells had a detection of PFOA and PFOS. The well that had PFOA detected above current Response Level for PFOA (10 PPT) was taken out of service.

See page 9 for more PFOA/PFOS information.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW)
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

ARDEN

PWS ID: CA3410045



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**



**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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Mark of Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

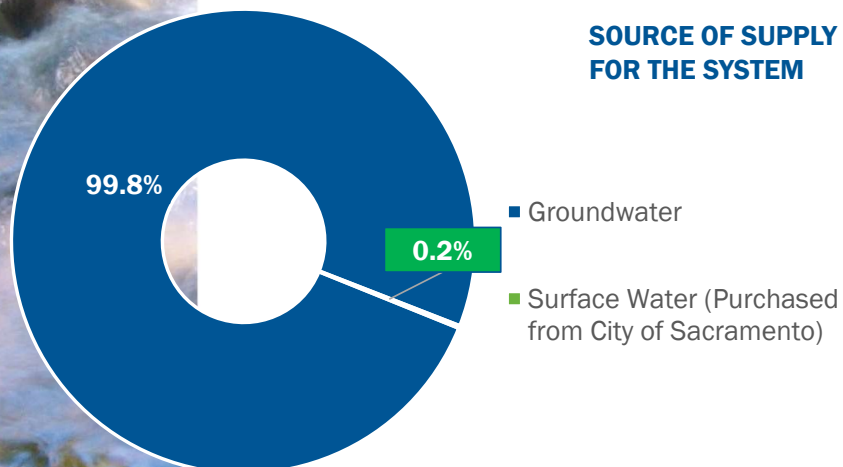
WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The Arden water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers in the Sacramento Valley. Some years, California American Water may also supplement the Arden system with surface water purchased from the City of Sacramento. The water from the City originates from the American and Sacramento Rivers.

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Arden system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following (although not associated with any detected chemicals): automobile gas stations, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks) and dry cleaners. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.

Assessments of potential contaminating activities for the City's Sacramento River and American River water sources were completed in December 2010 and December 2008, respectively. These reports indicated that both rivers are most vulnerable to contaminants from recreational activities, urban runoff, industrial discharge, and that the Sacramento River is vulnerable to agricultural contaminants. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review in the City Clerk's office at City Hall or call (916) 808-5011 to request a summary of the assessments.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE ARDEN SYSTEM

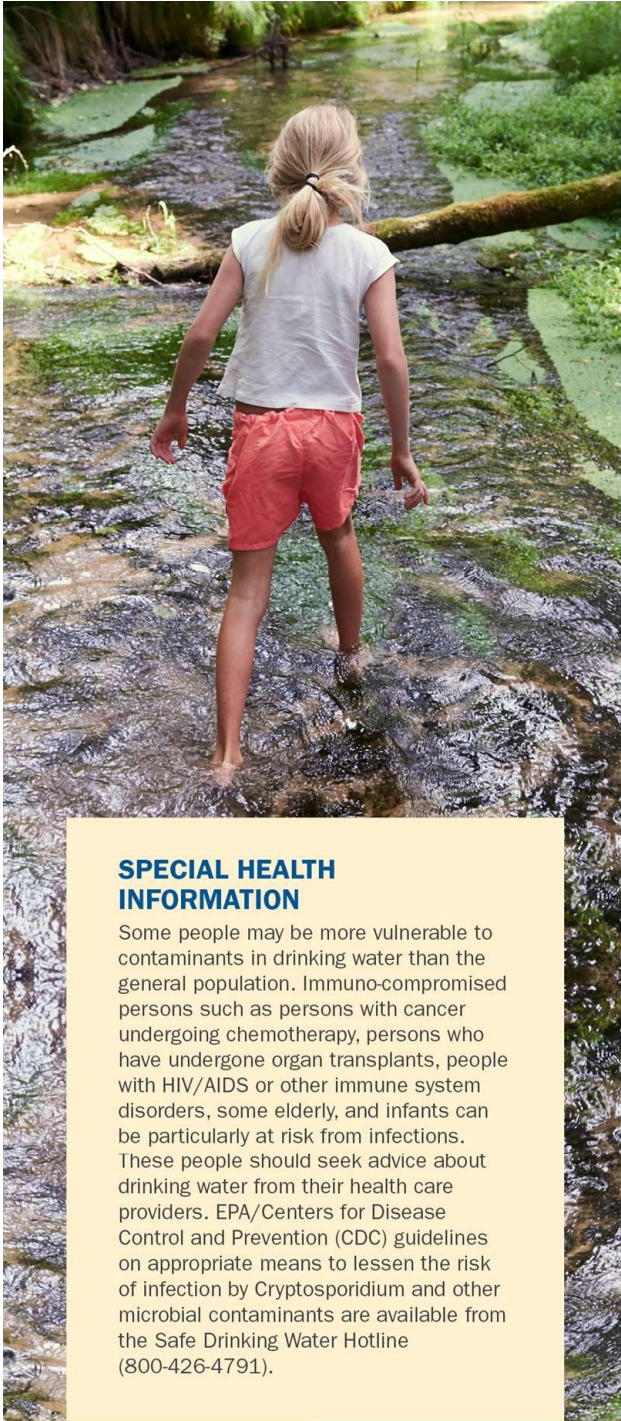
Water source:

Groundwater wells. In 2020, Arden water system received about 0.2% of water from the City of Sacramento. These source's contribution for 2020 is considered insignificant.

Disinfection and other treatment:

California American Water chlorinates your drinking water for bacteriological quality. Since May 2007, fluoride has been added to the Arden system to promote dental health.

City of Sacramento surface water supplies are treated by conventional treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation and filtration (using sand and anthracite filters), lime addition for corrosion control, fluoridation to promote dental health, and chlorination for disinfection.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

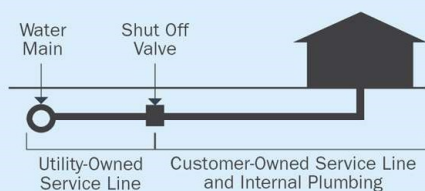
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Victoria Kunda at 916-568-4278.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

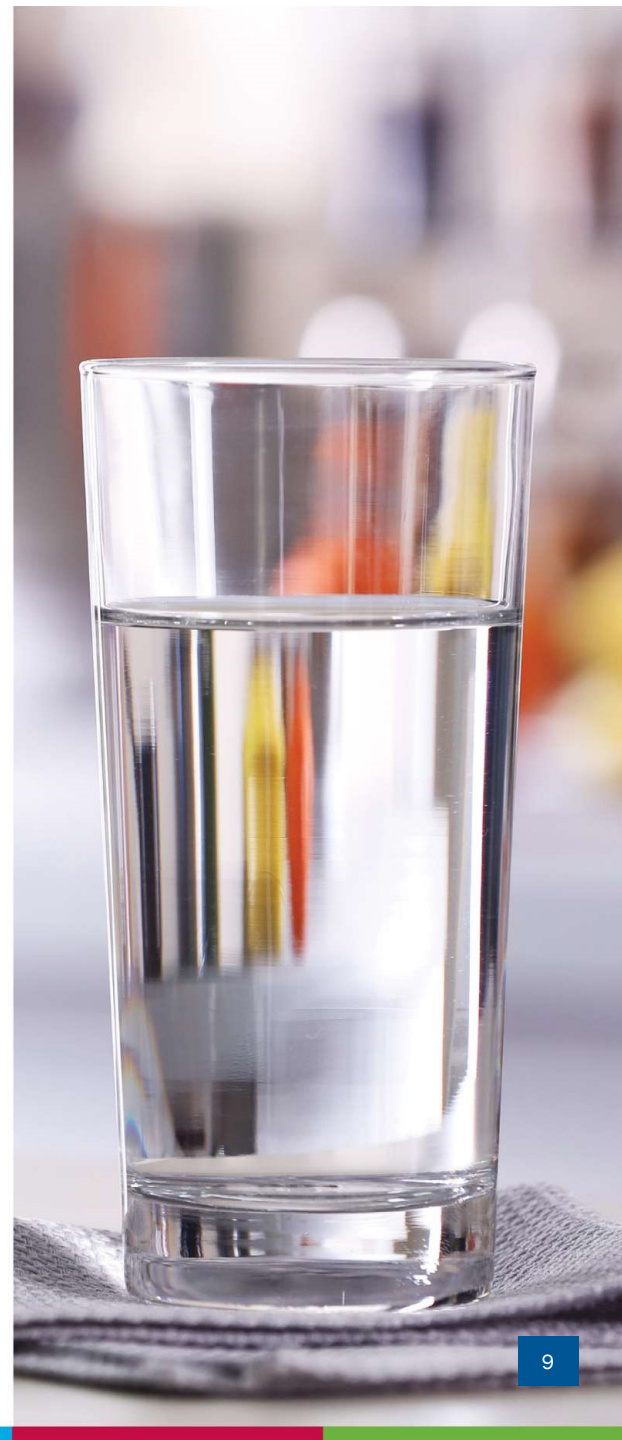


6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

THE STATE TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (TCR) AND FEDERAL REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.





PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water. In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development



Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

OTHER INFORMATION

In 2020 we detected the presence of coliforms in excess of that allowed. Under the Revised Total Coliform Rule this triggered the requirement to perform a Level 1 Assessment, the results of which are described in the section **Public Notification** after the tables.

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

These are terms that may appear in your report.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the following tables were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 40 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 6 months								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2020	Yes	0.2	15	ND	40	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2020	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.207	40	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

NOTE: Due to the recent addition of new water source, Lead and Copper monitoring frequency was increased for 2020-2021

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 6 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest No. of Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2020	Yes	0	MCL = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	2	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2020	Yes	4	4	0.74	0.22 to 0.98	Water additive used to control microbes.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2018, 2020	Yes	10	0.004	2.8	2.4 to 3.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	1.6	0.48 to 3.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	2.0 (0.6 - 1.2 ²)	1	0.92	0.51 to 1.0	Water additive that promotes strong teeth

1 - California American Water adjust the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water's recommended optimum level of 0.7 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml. Data collected in the distribution system.

2 - Fluoride Control Range, not an MCL.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	SMCL ³	Average Amount Detected	Range	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	500	20.5	6.0 to 30	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1600	327	170 to 400	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	500	11.3	6.3 to 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1000	228	140 to 280	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018, 2020	Yes	5	0.4	0.2 to 0.65	Soil runoff

3 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Comments
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018, 2020	130	120 to 140	
Calcium (ppm)	2018, 2020	28	13 to 37	
Magnesium (ppm)	2018, 2020	15.6	8.9 to 22	
pH	2018, 2020	7.4	7.2 to 7.7	
Sodium (ppm)	2018, 2020	13.7	9.2 to 17	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018, 2020	138	69 to 180	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gallon)	2018, 2020	8.1	4.0 to 10.5	
Aggressive Index	2018, 2020	11.5	11.2 to 11.8	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST					
Parameter (with units)	Year Sampled	PHG (NL)	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source/Notes
Chromium Hexavalent ⁴ (ppb)	2020	N/A	1.7	ND to 3.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection

4 - There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are man-made substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, California American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS					
Parameter	Units	Notification Level	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	5.1	ND	ND to 4.1	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films



Public Notification

Level 1 Assessment Requirement

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two of these actions.

During the past year zero Level 2 Assessments were required to be completed for our water system.



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Coarsegold

Report Date: May 23, 2018

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hillview Water Company a 30412 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Hillview Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 30412 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA 559.683.4322.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Hillview Water Company 30412 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA o tumawag sa 559.683.4322 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Hillview Water Company tại 30412 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Hillview Water Company ntawm 30412 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Hard rock wells which draw from underground fractures.

Name & general location of source(s): Coarsegold Wells #2 and #3.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was completed on January 23, 2002 for the active water supply wells of the Hillview Water Company, Inc. - Coarsegold. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Transportation corridors – Roads/Streets; Wells – Water supply. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Hillview Water Company, Inc. 40312 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA 93644. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ralph Fairfield 559.683.4322, P.O. Box 2269 Oakhurst, CA 93644.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Hillview Water Company, Inc., does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. The public is allowed to participate in all CPUC proceedings.

For more information, contact: Hillview Water Company, Inc.

Phone: 559.683.4322

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (Complete if bacteria detected.)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule.)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule.)	(In the year.) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive.		Human and animal fecal waste.
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule.)	(In the year.) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (Complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set.)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/9, 8/16, 8/22/2017	5	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	8/9, 8/16, 8/22/2017	5	0.064	0	1.3	0.3	Not Applicable.	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8/16/17	26	25 – 28	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	8/16/17	160		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	6/28, 7/13/17	1.66	ND – 3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chlorine (ppm)	January - December	1.75	1.29 – 2.74	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride (ppm)	6/28/17	ND		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/16/17	25		60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/16/17	37		80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	6/28, 8/16/17	48	41 – 63	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (Units)	6/28/17	13	ND – 30	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
*Iron (ppb)	2/6, 5/8, 8/1, 11/6/18	6053	1300 - 17000	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Manganese (ppb)	2/6, 5/8, 8/1, 11/6/18	306	270 – 350	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	6/12/18	345	220 – 500	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	8/16/17	56	51 – 62	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	8/16/17	291	270 – 320	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (Units)	6/28/17	5.66	0.52 – 12	5	NA	Soil runoff.
*Zinc (ppm)	8/16/17	13.36	1.2 – 23	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be

particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hillview Water Company, Inc., is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*Iron (ppb)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	Duration unknown.	A plan for mitigating the secondary drinking water standard for iron is in progress. Sequestration will be used to meet the standard. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2020.	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
*Manganese (ppb)	Leaching from natural deposits.	Duration unknown.	A plan for mitigating the secondary drinking water standard for manganese is in progress. Sequestration will be used to meet the standard. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2020.	The manganese MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided for the MCL of 50 ppb, only for the notification level of 500 ppb.
*Zinc (ppm)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	Duration unknown.	Zinc is a secondary drinking water standard and Hillview will continue to monitor the zinc levels.	Zinc is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Coarsegold Highlands**Report Date: **6/5/2020**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hillview Water Co., Inc a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Hillview Water Co., Inc 以获得中文的帮助: 40312 Greenwood Way, 559-683-4322.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Hillview Water Co., Inc 40312 Greenwood Way_o tumawag sa 559-683-4322 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Hillview Water Co., Inc tại 40312 Greenwood Way, 559-683-4322 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Hillview Water Co., Inc ntawm 40312 Greenwood Way, 559-683-4322 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Hard rock wells, which draw from underground fractures.Name & general location of source(s): Coarsegold Wells #2 and #3

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was completed January 23, 2002 for the the active water supply wells of the Hillview Water Co. – Coarsegold. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Transportation corridors- Roads/Streets; Wells- Water supply. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Hillview Water Company, Inc. 40312 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA 93644. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jim Foster (559)683-4322, PO Box 2269, Oakhurst, CA 93644.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Hillview Water Company, Inc does not Hold regularly scheduled meetings. The public is allowed to participate in all CPUC proceedings.

For more information, contact: Hillview Water Company, Inc. Phone: (559)683-4322

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

! *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

! *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

! *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

! *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

! *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Req	Typical Source of Contaminant
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							ue sti n g L ea d S a m pl in g	
Lead (ppb)	8/9/17 8/16/17 8/22/17	5	ND	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/9/17 8/16/17 8/22/17	5	0.064	0	1.3	0.3	N ot a p p l i c a b l e	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	P H G (M C L G)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8/16/17	26	25-28	None	N o n e	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/16/17	160	160	None	N o n e	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	P H G (M C L G) I M R D L G I	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	6/28/17, 7/13/17	1.66	ND – 3	10	. 0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics

					0 4	production wastes.
Chlorine	January – December	1.48	0.3 – 3.2	4.0	4. 0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride - ppm	6/28/17	ND	ND	2		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/16/17	25	25	60	N A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/16/17	37	37	80	N A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	P H G (M C L G)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	8/16/17	46	41-51	500	N A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color - units	6/28/17	13	ND - 30	15	n/ a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
*Iron - ppb	2-6-19 6-24-19 7-23-19 10-8-19	11,812	1,000 – 31,000	300	n/ a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Manganese - ppb	2-6-19 6-24-19 7-23-19 10-8-19	337	250 - 410	50	n/ a	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	6/12/18	450	400 - 500	1600	n/ a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	8/16/17	56	51 – 62	500	n/ a	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) - ppm	8/16/17	291	270 - 320	1000	n/ a	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity – NTU	6/28/17	5.66	0.52 – 12	5.0	n/ a	Soil runoff.
*Zinc - ppm	8/16/17	13.36	1.2 – 23	5	n/ a	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hillview Water Company, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Did not report routine biological water sample.	Missed routine biological water sample.	September 2019	Routine samples were taken before and after the mon of September and were negative.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
*Iron - ppb	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.	Duration unknown	A plan for mitigating the secondary drinking water standard for iron is in progress. Sequestration will be used to meet the standard. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2021.	Iron was found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL of 300ug/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetics effects (e.g. color, taste and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
*Manganese (ppb)	Leaching from natural deposits.	Duration unknown	A plan for mitigating the secondary drinking water standard for manganese is in progress. Sequestration will be used to meet the standard. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2021.	The manganese MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided for the MCL of 50 ppb, only for the notification level of 500 ppb.
*Zinc	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	Duration unknown	Zinc is a secondary drinking water standard and Hillview will continue to monitor the zinc levels.	Zinc is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effect Language is provided.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

COARSEGOLD
PWS ID: CA2010013



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from California American Water's President



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

Rich Svindland
California American Water

Dear California American Water Customer,

Our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 people. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I believe this expectation is affirmation of the hard work and investment we and other water utilities across the country have made in providing this essential service.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated its business continuity plans to ensure our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of current research, the risk to water supplies from COVID – 19 is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$68 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service. California American Water also offers a variety of Customer Assistance Programs and Conservation services to help our customers. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2020.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



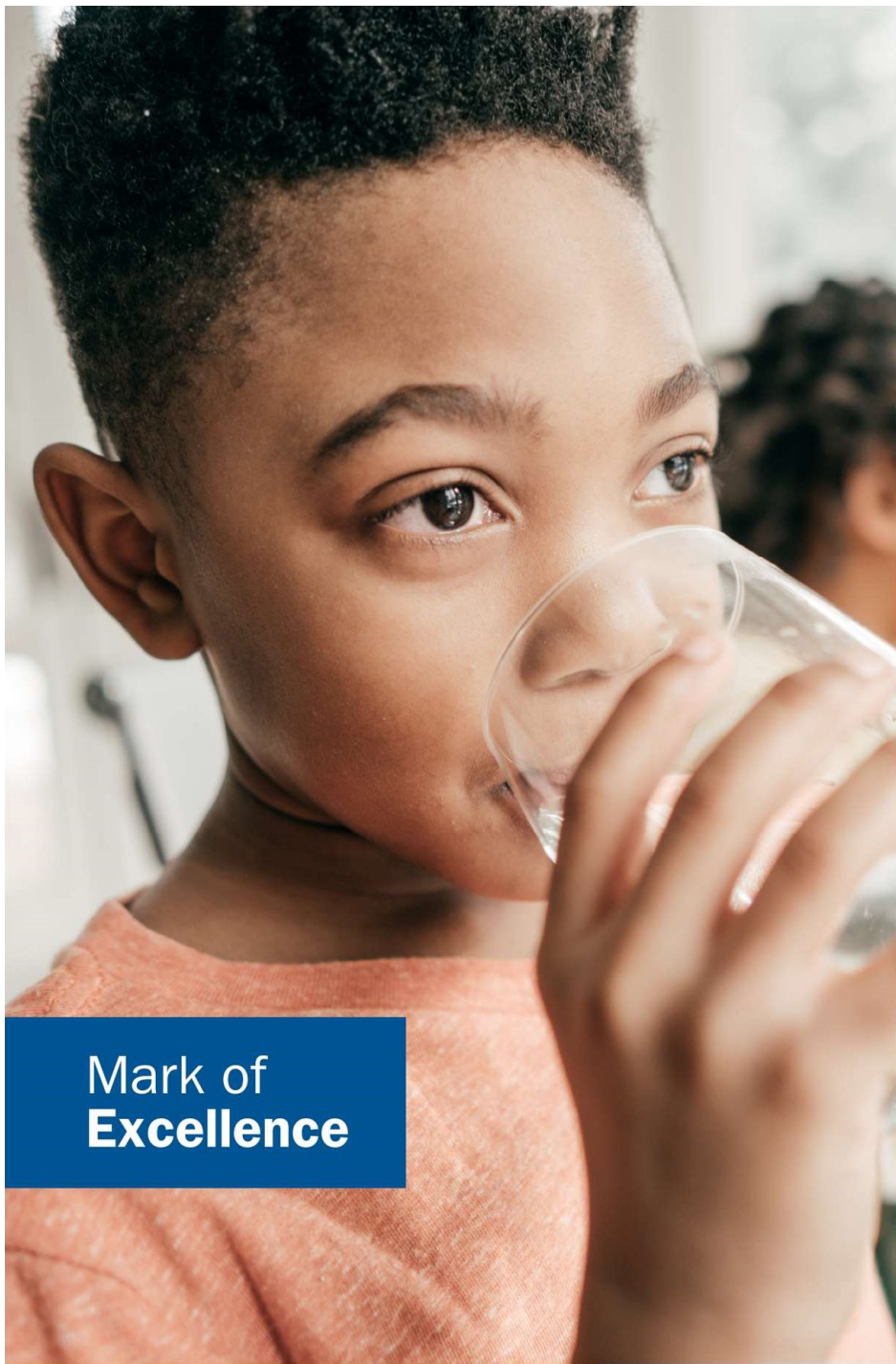
What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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Mark of
Excellence



EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

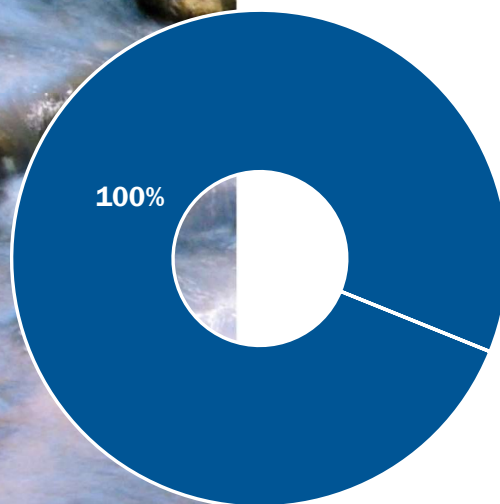
About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The Coarsegold water system is served by hard rock wells which draw from underground fractures in the foothills of rural Madera County.

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Coarsegold system was completed in January 2002. Although not associated with any detected contaminants, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following: transportation corridors- roads/streets; wells- water supply.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.



SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

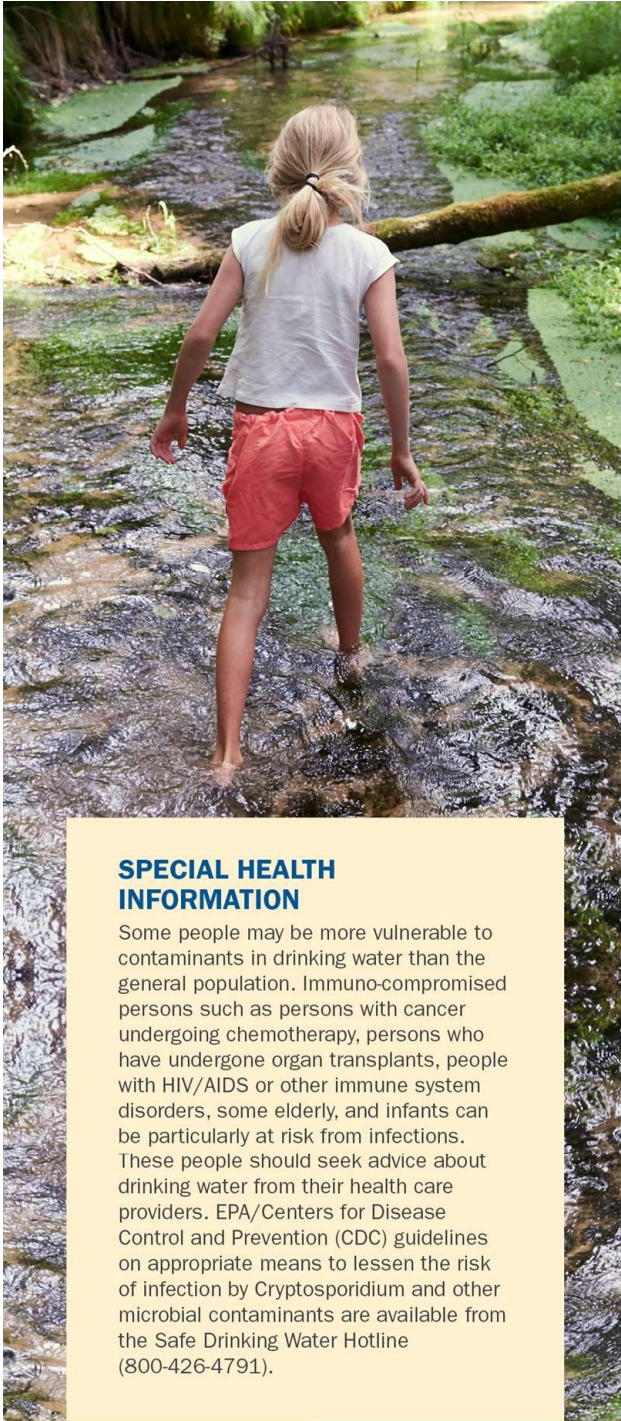
■ Groundwater



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE COARSEGOLD SYSTEM

Water source:
Groundwater wells

Disinfection treatment:
California American Water uses chlorination for disinfection to maintain water quality in the distribution system.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

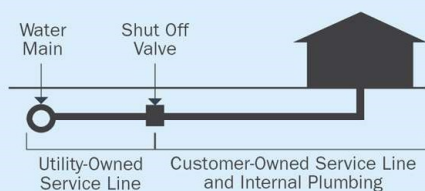
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Victoria Kunda at 916-568-4278.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

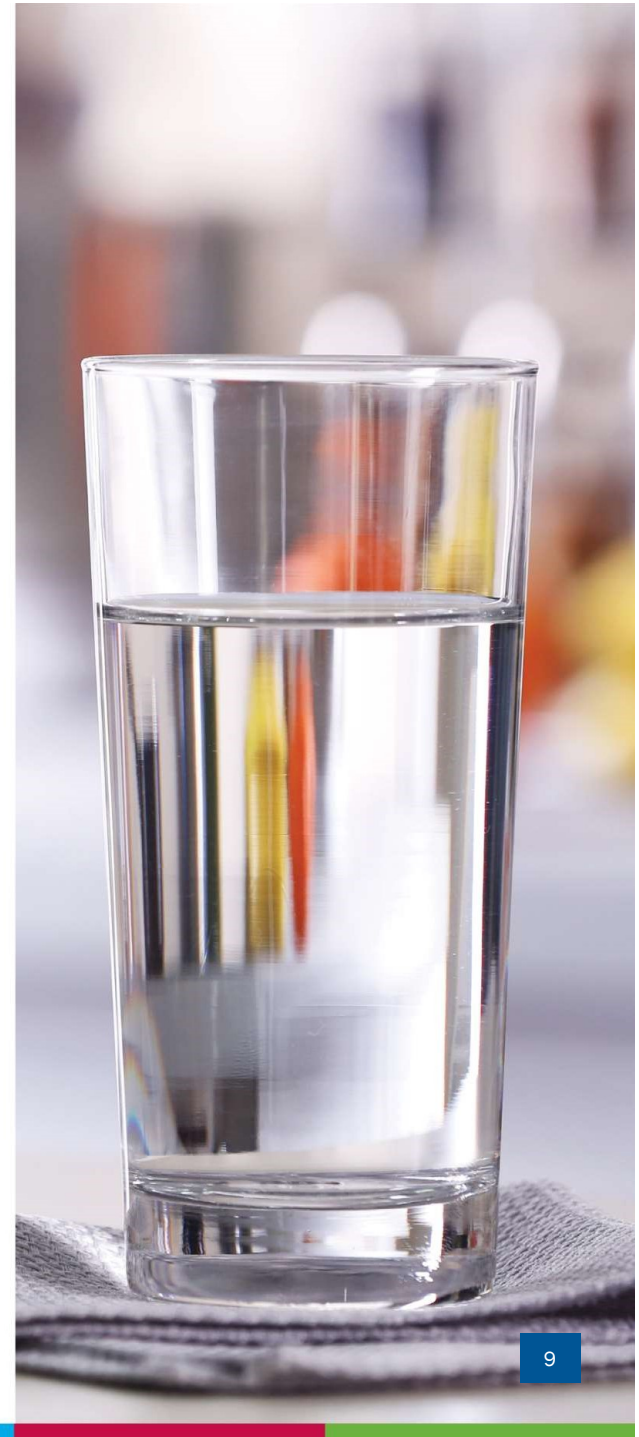
PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA in drinking water). In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

OTHER INFORMATION

In 2020 iron, manganese, color and turbidity were found at levels that exceed their respective secondary MCLs (300 ppb for Iron, 50 ppb for Manganese, 15 Units for Color, and 5 Units for Turbidity). The high levels of iron and manganese are due to leaching of natural deposits. High levels of color and turbidity is due to the iron and manganese interference. A plan for mitigating the secondary drinking water standard for iron, manganese, color and turbidity is in progress. California American Water is in the process of developing iron and manganese removal water treatment plan. The removal of iron and manganese will address color and turbidity as well. Completion expected in 2022.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 5 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2020	Yes	0.2	15	0.01	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2020	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.208	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2018	Yes	NA	80	27	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	16	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2020	Yes	4	4	1.1	0.83 to 1.6	Water additive used to control microbes.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Yes	10	0.004	2.8	2.0 to 3.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	SMCL ¹ (NL)	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2020	Yes	500	55	50 to 61	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2020	Yes	1600	535	510 to 560	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2020	No	300	7396	770 to 15000	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese (ppb)	2020	No	50 (500)	211	80 to 337	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2020	No	15	26	ND to 60	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (units)	2020	Yes	3	1.4	ND to 2.5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	Yes	500	61	51 to 74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	Yes	1000	333	310 to 340	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	No	5	9.2	0.3 to 25	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2020	Yes	5.0	0.19	0.14 to 0.24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Comments
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	108	100 to 120	
Calcium (ppm)	2020	55	51 to 58	
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	8.3	7.5 to 9.0	
pH	2020	7.2	6.8 to 7.4	
Sodium (ppm)	2020	28	26 to 29	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	168	160 to 180	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gallon)	2020	9.8	9.4 to 10.5	
Aggressive Index	2020	11	NA	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST					
Parameter (with units)	Year Sampled	PHG (NL)	Average Result	Range Low-high	Typical Source/Notes
Strontium (ppb)	2020	N/A	200	NA	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.
Boron (ppm)	2020	(1)	0.26	ND to 0.69	Based on studies in laboratory animals, the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.



About Us

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 880,000 people. For more information, visit californiaamwater.com and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help make sure we keep their lives flowing.



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
77 communities in
10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
Approx. 880,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
322
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
122 million gallons per day (MGD) of
water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
2,254 miles of water pipeline
and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
122 water storage facilities

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board),
Division of Drinking Water (DDW):
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону **1-888-237-1333**.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

DUNNIGAN | PWS ID: 5700712



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

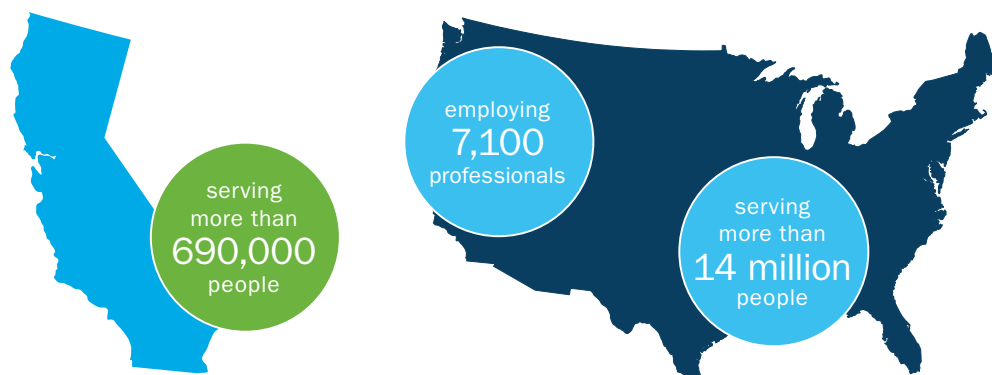


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

The Dunnigan system is served by wells that pump groundwater from aquifers in the area. These wells are located within the geographic region of our Dunnigan service area. The water supplied is chlorinated to ensure that it meets bacteriological quality standards. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

Last year the Dunnigan system did not violate any federal water quality standards. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. In August 2018, the hexavalent chromium removal treatment facility commenced its operation. California American Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and continues to work on treatment for the Dunnigan system.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



FLUORIDE

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Dunnigan system, all fluoride in the water is from naturally occurring minerals and the concentrations are well below the limits for contaminants in drinking water set by the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

TESTING LEAD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

California American Water has not received requests to test drinking water for lead from school districts, since there are no schools in Dunnigan service area.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	After Treatment Implementation ¹		Prior To Treatment Implementation ¹			Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
				Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range			
					Low	High		Low			High
Arsenic (ppb)	2016, 2018	10	0.004	2.4	NA		2.0	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2016, 2018	1	2	0.2	NA		0.2	NA		No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2018	50	(100)	0	NA		43.6	43	47	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2017, 2018	2	1	0.19	NA		0.38	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2018	10	10	1.7	ND	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium ² (ppb)	2018	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	39	37	42	No ²	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

¹On 8/3/2018 Hexavalent Chromium removal treatment plant commenced operation to treat 100% of water supplied to the Dunnigan water system.

²There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

Distribution System Monitoring

Chlorine (ppm)	2018	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.90	0.5 - 1.0		No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2018	60	N/A	ND	N/A		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	2018	80	N/A	1.3	N/A		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

³The "Average Amount Detected" is the Highest Running Annual Average.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL ⁴	After Treatment Implemented ⁴			Prior Treatment Implementation ⁴			Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
			Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range			
				Low	High		Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2016, 2018	500	48	47	49	50	NA		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2016-2018	1600	617	590	640	678	660	690	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	NA		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016-2018	1000	330	320	340	360	350	370	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2016-2018	5	0.2	ND	0.3	0.1	ND	0.2	No	Soil runoff
Boron (ppm) ⁵	2018	1 ⁶	0.15	NA		N/A	N/A		No	

⁴Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

⁵Based on studies in laboratory animals, the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

⁶Notification Level, not a secondary MCL.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	8	0.00	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	8	0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2018. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	After Treatment Implementation ⁴		Prior To Treatment Implementation ⁴	
		Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected
			Low	High	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016 - 2018	263	250	270	266
Calcium (ppm)	2016 - 2018	29	27	31	31
Magnesium (ppm)	2016 - 2018	40	NA		46
pH	2016 - 2018	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.2
Silica (ppm)	2016, 2018	26	NA		31
Sodium (ppm)	2016, 2018	33	NA		35
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016 - 2018	240	220	270	260
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gallon)	2016 - 2018	14.0	12.9	15.8	15.2

⁴"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

⁵"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water

www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board

www.swrcb.ca.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association

www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

DUNNIGAN | PWS ID: 5700712



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Svindland".

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

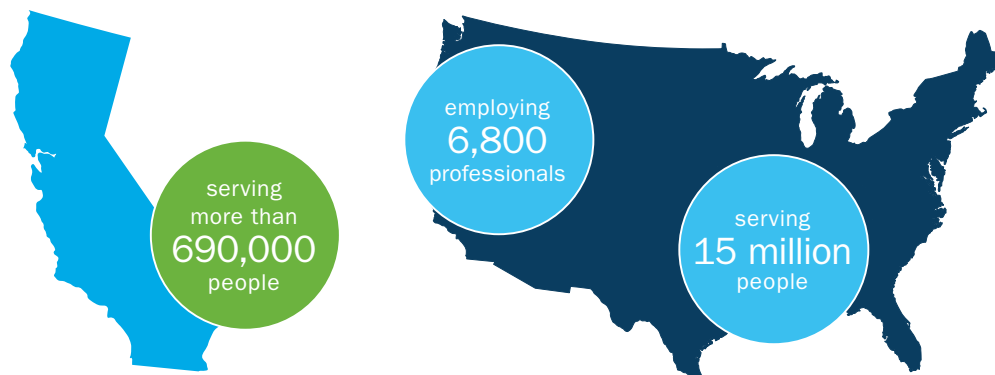


OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.





WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2019, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from American Water's nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

The Dunnigan system is served by wells that pump groundwater from aquifers in the area. These wells are located within the geographic region of our Dunnigan service area. California American Water uses a strong-base ion exchange (SBA-IX) for hexavalent chromium removal, and chlorination of the water for bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

Last year the Dunnigan system did not violate any federal water quality standards. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. California American Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and continues to work on treatment for the Dunnigan system.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



FLUORIDE

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Dunnigan system, all fluoride in the water is from naturally occurring minerals and the concentrations are well below the limits for contaminants in drinking water set by the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.



LEAD

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



PFOA/PFOS MONITORING

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. They have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). While people are exposed to PFOS and PFOA largely through food, food packaging, consumer products, and house dust, the exposure through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. In 2019, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA in drinking water.

California American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source water of Dunnigan water system in 2019. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

2019 Annual Water Quality Results | Dunnigan

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and/or the Source)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	2.3	2.0	2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	1	2	0.2	NA		No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2019	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Distribution System Monitoring: Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL/MRDL	MRDLG	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	MRDL=4.0	4.00	0.89	0.8	0.9	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ¹	2019	60	N/A	ND	N/A		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ²	2019	80	N/A	ND	N/A		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ TTHM/HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: Bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs. The "Average Amount Detected" is the Highest Running Annual Average.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	56	53	59	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2019	1600	655	650	660	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	2.8	2.6	3.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	365	360	370	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	5	0.3	ND	0.5	No	Soil runoff
Boron (ppm) ²	2019	1 ³	0.14	0.14	0.15	No	
Vanadium (ppb) ⁴	2019	50 ³	11	N/A		No	Naturally Occuring Metal

²Based on studies in laboratory animals, the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

³Notification Level, not a secondary MCL.

⁴The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90thPercentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	8	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	8	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2019 and in the distribution system. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range	
			Low	High
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2019	270	260	280
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	270	260	280
Calcium (ppm)	2019	32	31	33
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	46	42	50
pH	2019	7.4	7.0	7.7
Silica (ppm)	2019	30	NA	
Sodium (ppm)	2019	34	33	34
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2019	263	250	270
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gallon)	2019	15	15	16

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW)
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Dunnigan
PWS ID: CA5700712



**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**


**CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER**

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



A message from **California American Water's President**



Rich Svindland

President
California American Water

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rich Svindland', on a white rectangular background.

Rich Svindland
California American Water

www.californiaamwater.com

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



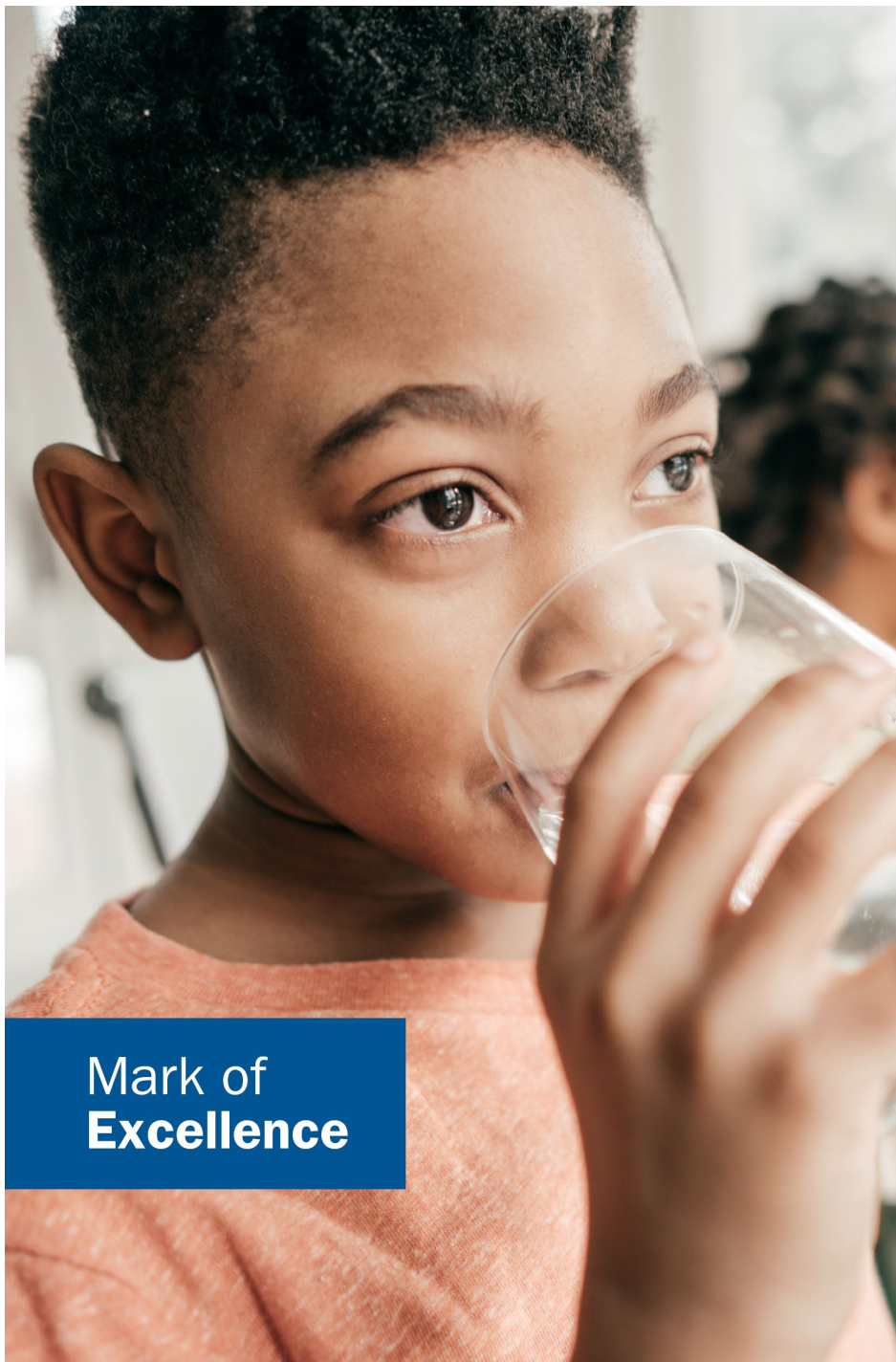
What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.



WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

We also have access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. Here, American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and look for ways to detect potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.

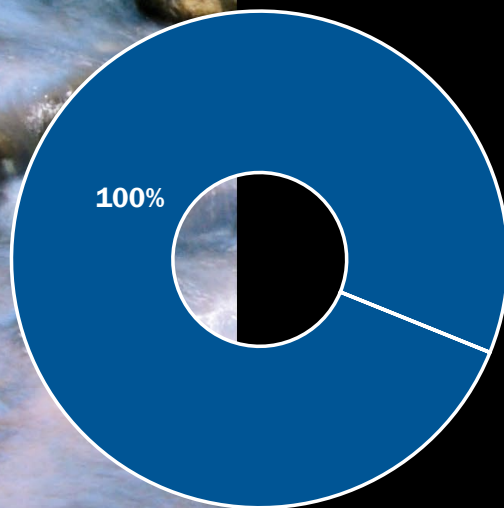


MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$68 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM



SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

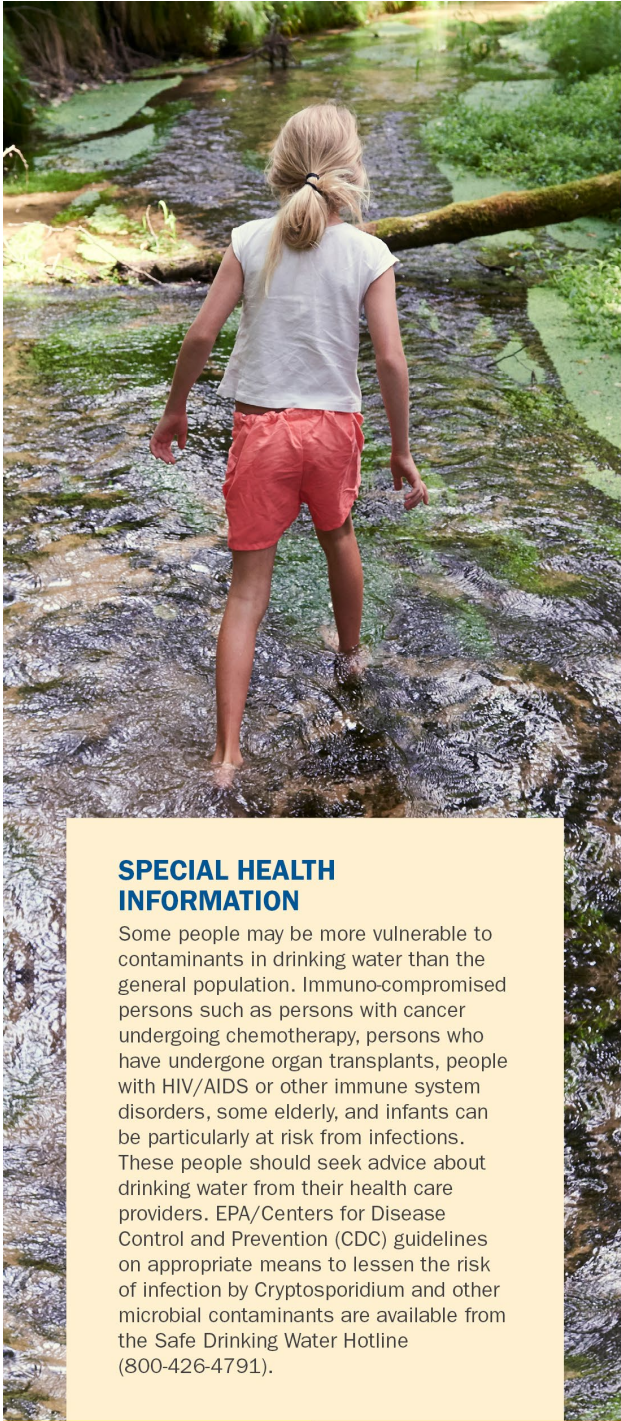
Groundwater



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE Dunnigan SYSTEM

Water source:
Groundwater wells

Disinfection and other treatment:
California American Water uses drinking water treatment technologies to remove naturally occurring hexavalent chromium and chlorination for disinfection to maintain water quality in the Dunnigan water system distribution system.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations within the state for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

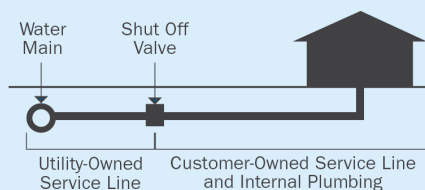
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Victoria Kunda at 916-564-4278.

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-888-237-1333



1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFOA/PFOS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of man-made chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

In accordance with Orders received from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) California American Water is sampling designated sources for PFAS constituents. In 2019 DDW established Notification Levels (NLs) at 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituents perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA in drinking water). In 2020 DDW established Consumer Confidence Detection Levels (CCRD) of 4 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

” This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2020, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):

Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picrocuries per liter (pCi/L):

Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part

substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

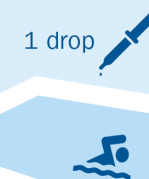
MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in the tables below were not found in the treated water supply.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2020	Yes	4	4	0.87	0.7 to 1.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Yes	10	0.004	2.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	Yes	1	2	0.2	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	2.8	1.3 to 3.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm) ¹	2020	Yes	2.0	1	0.3	ND to 0.66	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	SMCL ² (NL)	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	500	63	55 to 67	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	500	2.4	2.3 to 2.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1600	667	640 to 680	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018, 2020	Yes	1000	367	350 to 380	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018, 2020	Yes	5	0.36	0.16 to 0.68	Soil runoff

2 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concern

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-high	Comments
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	267	260 to 270	
Calcium (ppm)	2020	40	38 to 41	
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	44	NA	
pH	2020	7.4	6.9 to 7.8	
Sodium (ppm)	2020	30	NA	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2020	293	280 to 300	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gallon)	2020	17.2	16.4 to 17.5	
Aggressive Index	2020	12	NA	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST					
Parameter (with units)	Year Sampled	PHG (NL)	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source/Notes
Vanadium (ppb)	2018	(50)	11	NA	Naturally occurring metal. Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Boron (ppm)	2019	(1)	0.14	NA	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Bromide	2020	N/A	0.13	NA	